

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6225

RECORDED

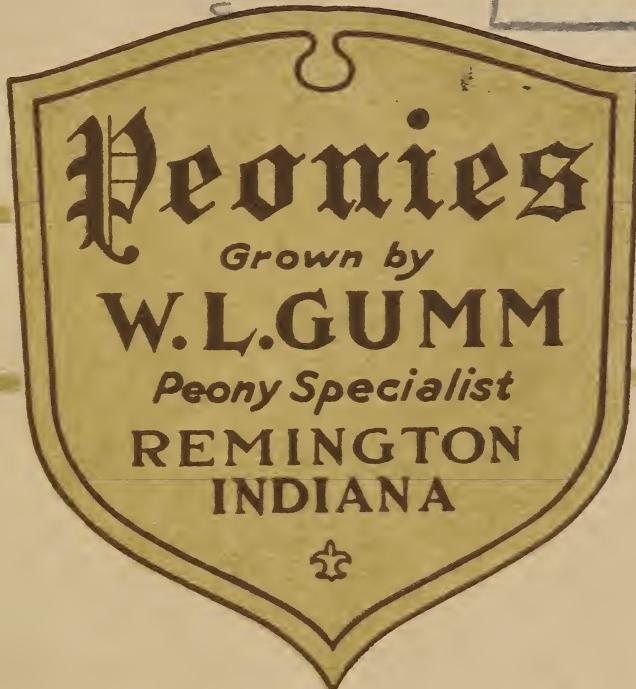
FEB 25 1924 ANSD

RECEIVED

MAY 26 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1923





W. L. Gumm in One of His Peony Fields

GUMM PEONIES

As Good as Any; Better Than Many

In presenting this new edition of my catalogue I do not intend to submit a handbook or manual of peony lore.

My aim is to give merely an outline of facts and features that should be of interest to both new hands and old at the fascinating game of peony culture,—to the veteran no less than to the novice.

I am glad to say that each year has seen a substantial increase in my peony business. I am pleased at this increase not only as a professional or commercial grower to whom it spells prosperity, but as an amateur and enthusiast who wants others to share his hobby and who wishes his favorites to be found in every garden.

I can claim to be one of America's veteran growers. Few have been longer in the game. It is a far cry back to 1880, but that was the year when I obtained my first peonies. Miellez, Calot, Verdier and other comparative old-timers of the peony world contributed then to my collection. The very finest varieties then to be had found their way to my garden. The habit persists for I now have between 800 and 900 varieties, the vast majority,—to be exact, all of them,—having been secured just for pleasure of having them.

A SPECIALIST

I wish to emphasize the fact that I am a peony specialist. I love to see flowers in my office, in my house everywhere, in the garden, from

frost till frost, from primrose, crocus and tulip time till the last chrysanthemums succumb to the November blast. I have collections of the choicest roses, iris, gladioli and dahlias; but first, last, and all the time, the peony holds first place in my affections, whether during full bloom in May and June, or showing only its seed pods and glistening foliage the rest of the summer.

I began as an amateur. I gave away hundreds of choice plants and flowers in order that neighbors and friends might likewise become lovers of this flower. It was later that I realized that I could spread the peony gospel far more extensively and effectively if I became a "professional grower" and made the propagating and selling of peonies a business as well as a diversion.

My expectations have been more than realized. My customers—and they have become my friends—represent every state in the Union and all parts of Canada. I have exported as well as imported. I am proud of my share in the work of spreading the cult of the peony. I fully believe that every peony I have sold has added to the sum total of human happiness and enjoyment of life.

COMPARATIVE NEWNESS OF THE PEONY

The modern peony is rounding out only its first century. Though its origin dates back some two thousand years and more into the legendary mists of antiquity, and though it has been cultivated in China for ages, the peony, as we know it, may be said to have begun its race toward the goal of universal popularity with the creations of the Frenchman, Lemon—not to be confused with the present day Lemoine—whose Edulis Superba and Grandiflora Nivea Plena, originated in 1824, are still prime favorites and among our finest varieties. Miellez, Guerin, Verdier and Parmentier, all of them Frenchmen, in the fifties, and Calot in the sixties, have given us some of our choicest varieties which still maintain their vogue after a lapse of more than sixty years. The Festiva Maxima of Miellez, dating from 1851 is still the most popular of all peonies and one of the finest, being outranked by only six of the more than one thousand varieties passed upon in the 1921 symposium of the American Peony Society.

Crousse in the eighties and nineties, and Dessert and Lemoine, who are still with us, continued the great work of their compatriots.

The work of our American growers, Hollis, Richardson, Mrs. Pleas, Terry, Rosenfield, Brand, Turlow and Shaylor, as well as that of Barr and Kelway of England, belongs almost exclusively to the present century. The same may be said of the most meritorious productions of Lemoine and Dessert. This is only another way of saying that our finest varieties are of recent origin. Only four of the so-called "world's twenty-two best peonies,"—those receiving a rating of 90 percent or better with twenty or more votes in the "symposium,"—date prior to 1900,—Miellez's Festiva Maxima, 1851, Crousse's Monsieur Jules Elie, 1888, Richardson's Milton Hill 1891, and Kelway's Baroness Schroeder, 1889.

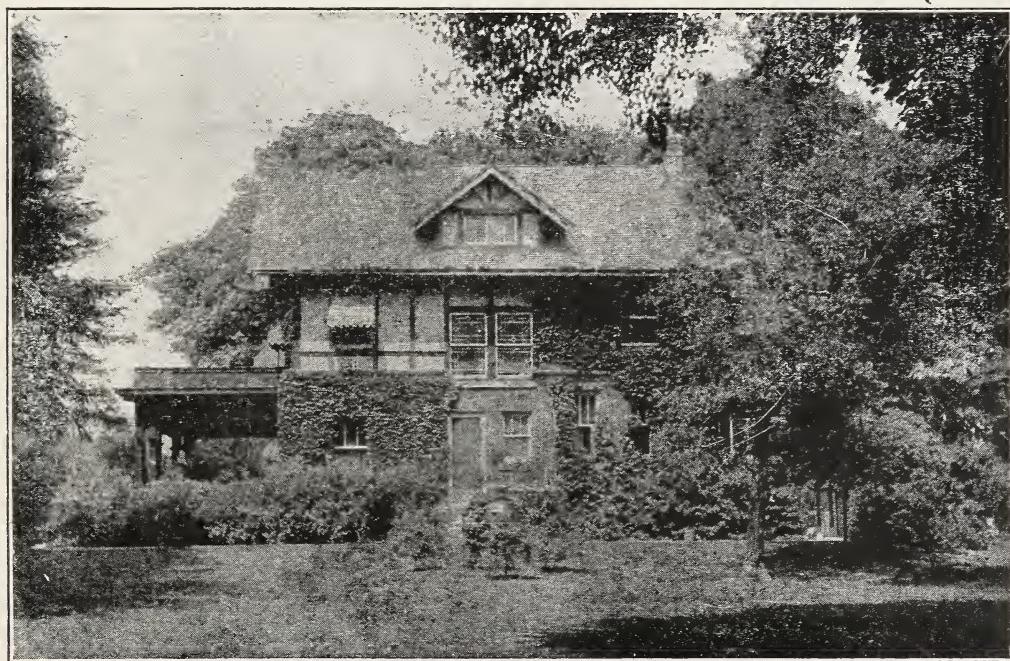
THE "SYMPOSIUM"

The American Peony Society, in arranging its "symposiums" of 1919 and 1921, performed a service of inestimable value. These two sympos-

iums, embodying the judgment of America's foremost growers and authorities, have had the effect of assigning to each variety its proper place in the scale of excellence. Many have been found so mediocre that they will inevitably be discarded and must disappear to make room for more meritorious varieties. The accuracy of the symposium tests may be judged from the circumstance that though made after an interval of two years and with forty-five voting in the first and eighty-five in the second, there has been an amazing uniformity in the results, certain varieties receiving a rating absolutely the same in each case.

These ratings were made on a scale of ten. Thus Lemoine's Le Cygne outranks all others with a rating of 9.9. Dessert's Therese comes next with 9.8, and Lemoine's Solange third with 9.7. Only twenty-two of a total of over 1000 varieties received a rating of 9.0 or better, twenty or more votes being recorded in determining these averages.

These ratings will give both the experienced grower and the beginner, a reliable criterion by which to judge the excellence of the several varieties, and will prove a valuable guide in making selections.. Where, prior to the taking of these symposiums, there was a more or less hap-hazard choice in making up a collection, there is now certainty. Every reputable grower is giving the rating of each variety listed in his catalogue, and is



The W. L. Gumm Home at Remington

thus helping on the good work toward more and better peonies. In the appended list of my own peonies I am giving the symposium rating of each variety except in the case of certain Japanese and single peonies which for some reason or other were not included in the list submitted for criticism. I have omitted the decimal point, thus making the rating appear as a percentage, which would be the more logical and convenient form, as Le

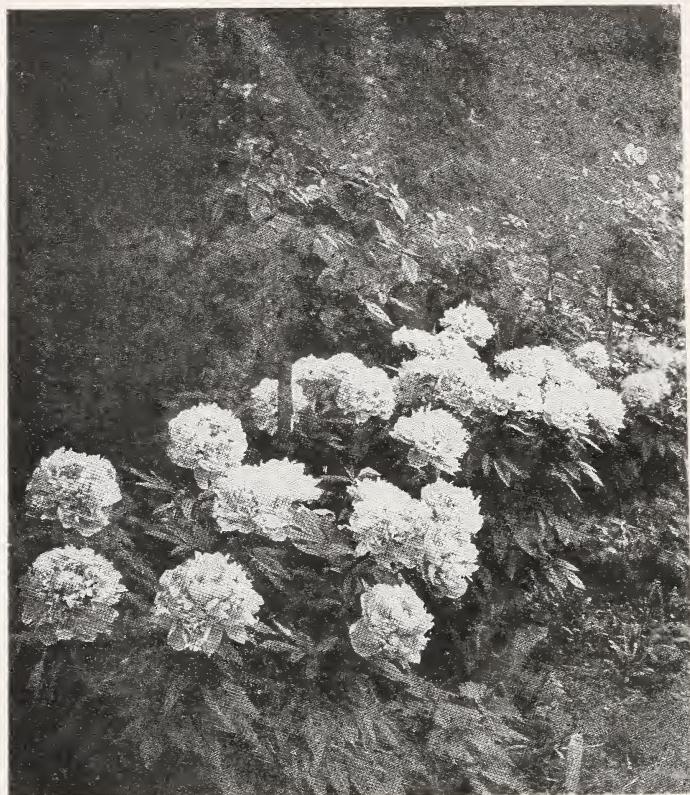
Cygne, 99, Therese, 98, Solange, 97 and so on. I am also giving the number of votes in each instance, which in a measure, indicates the popularity of the several varieties.

THE PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES

Between two and three thousand varieties of peonies have found places in American gardens at one time or another.

With only two primary colors—red and white—and the intermediate shades of pink to draw upon, a great many of these varieties have been very much alike, and not only this, but the same variety has been listed

under different names one of them has masqueraded under no less than twenty-four aliases. The propagation of established varieties is by the slow process of root division. New varieties are produced from seeds. It is, in either case, the element of time that counts most, and that makes the peony the slowest multiplier of our four major garden flowers. The iris, gladiolus and dahlia produce blooms from seeds the 1st or 2nd season after planting but the peony does not bloom until the 4th or 5th season, nor does most of the seed germinate until the



Gismonda

second spring. Moreover, from eighty to ninety out of every hundred prove reversions or throw-backs to the primitive single type. Out of thousands of seeds planted and that have germinated and bloomed possibly not one seedling may be found to possess the merit that would justify its retention. One famous grower, J. F. Rosenfield, claimed that, out of five thousand seedlings but one would produce a bloom worth while, and another went still further and claimed that it required the raising of ten thousand seedlings to produce a single variety that would pass muster. The aim always is to produce something new which in form, color, size and fragrance will surpass anything existing.

When this difficulty in propagating by means of root division, or in originating new and meritorious varieties, is considered, the peony really

must be acknowledged to be the cheapest of all our perennials. Certainly no peony, however superior or new has ever commanded a price of one thousand dollars for a root division, which price has been asked, and I understand, paid for single bulbs of certain new gladiolus varieties. One hundred dollars seems to be the maximum price to be paid for a new variety of peony of the highest type. This is the price now demanded for Shaylor's Mrs. Edward Harding, scoring 99 with 13 votes. This peony is in my collection though I do not list it.

Nevertheless the planting of peony seeds, and waiting for their germination, and watching their subsequent growth, is a fascinating pastime. Personally I know of none more absorbingly interesting. It is one of the greatest "gambles" in the horticultural game. I have had thousands of seedlings, have seen them grow and have studied the blooms with the same interest and hopefulness with which the prospector or miner would study an ore specimen chipped from some outcrop or ledge. Some of these seedlings I have set aside for "private circulation only." Of them all I have heretofore ventured to offer but one to the peony loving public.

LILLIAN GUMM

This peony is the pride of my heart. I am so convinced of its excellence that otherwise, I would not refer to it, as I am now doing. It possesses size, having a spread of from five and one-half to seven inches. The stems are strong and upright, easily sustaining the lovely blooms. The color is a beautiful shade of shell-pink, deeper in the center and fading to white toward the tips of the broad outer petals. Its fragrance is like that of La France rose. In fact the flower very much resembles the peony La France, with the advantage that it stands the hot sun much better. It is a strong, clean grower, very prolific bloomer, and produces vigorous roots that easily submit to division and consequent propagation.

I am proud of Lillian Gumm; and I offer it with the utmost confidence as my contribution to the galaxy of peony stars. It has been before the public only a short time, but its popularity will most certainly increase as it becomes better known. I have been conservative in my description, and have not attempted a glowing word-picture, such as some peony rhapsodists indulge in, in their attempts to gild the lily and refine pure gold.

In addition to Lillian Gumm. I am now listing for the first time three others of my seedlings. These have been so much admired and praised by visitors to my gardens that I have decided to introduce them to the public. They are Vera, Golden Dawn and Grace Ott. Their descriptions will be found in the appended alphabetical list of my peonies.

I desire to call attention to one more individual peony in which I am particularly interested, and with good reason, apart from its intrinsic excellence as one of the world's best and loveliest.

LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF

My collection of English peonies is one of the most complete and extensive in America. I began importing these varieties over thirty years ago, and am among the pioneers among large American growers in this particular. I was one of the first to bring Baroness Schroeder to America, and I possess the largest stock in the world of Lady Alexandra Duff absolutely true to name.



A Corner of Gumm's Peony Field

Besides being one of the loveliest, Lady Alexandra Duff has been called the most famous, of all peonies, and during a period of several years tantalized every enthusiast into an unavailing quest after the "Lost Peony," so called because of ignorance of its proper name.

The story of this "Lost Peony" reads like a romance. A friend and fellow connoisseur, a department store merchant with a big garden in a small town in Ohio, has told this story so well that I cannot do better than quote it in part, though it appeared as an advertisement some years ago in the Flower Grower, and though oddly enough it fails to give the real name of the "Lost Peony." It should be of interest not only to my customers but to every peony lover as well.

This is the story:

"Years and years ago a party of about thirty ladies and gentlemen were invited to visit a garden. I am not sure," says the narrator, "where the garden was located because some versions of the story say Philadelphia, other versions say Boston, and one lone but insistent version says New York. The only thing we know absolutely is that the garden was in a city and not out in the country. It was a beautiful garden and the guests enjoyed it as all nature-lovers should; but the culminating point of the visit, the treat which the host had reserved till the last was a group of three peonies which on that day were blooming to perfection. These peonies were screened from the rest of the garden by some shrubbery, and the host took particular pains to bring all his guests together at this point at about the same time.

"You should have heard," continues my Ohio friend, "the exclamations of surprise, pleasure, joy and astonishment at the great beauty of the blooms, for no one in the United States, except the host, had ever seen

such beautiful flowers. There were at least a dozen or fifteen main blooms on each plant, of delicate flesh pink which had bleached out nearly to a paper white, but still retained the warmth of the pink. Each bloom had a spread of between six and eight inches and showed a golden glow at the center, and each of these main blooms were surrounded by three or four lateral blooms with a deeper and fresher shade of pink, but with the delicacy and size and form of a water-lily. Is it a wonder that nature-lovers should go into ecstasies over such blooms?

"When the excitement had subsided, the host explained that four years previously, in June, he had been traveling in England and that in a private garden he had found this beautiful peony, and because he had fallen in love with it, just as his guests were doing, he had, at considerable expense, persuaded the owner to part with it. He had it shipped to his home city the following September, and when it arrived he divided the original plant into three which were blooming so prolifically before them.



Lady Alexandra Duff

late in July or early in August, he was able to furnish the name of the nursery.

"Not only the guests at the original garden party, but also their friends who had been told of this most wonderful peony sent orders and money to this English grower, and told their friends of the beauty of the plant they were importing.

"It is a wise Providence that allows us to take pleasure in anticipation, and in this particular instance the pleasure in anticipation was the only pleasure they received, for when the plants bloomed the first year, doubt came in, and when the second planting season arrived, deep disappointment settled upon every one of them. Not one of the many plants sent for bloomed like the wonderful ones in the garden. My most confident informant," the narrator continues, "tells me there were eight different varieties sent to fill orders for the desirable one, and, although these peony enthusiasts were angry, their disappointment was far, far greater than their anger, for they had great reason to believe that the most beautiful flower in the world was forever lost; the original ones at the garden party having been accidentally destroyed. The garden, being in a city, had been sold for commercial purposes, and in early March, when the time came to make excavations for a basement, no one thought of the dormant roots of the glor-

"The host was not able to tell his guests the name of the nursery in England where the plant had been grown, but he promised to try to find through the original owner of his plants, where they could be obtained. This he did, and so,

ous peonies. The roots were carted away with the soil to make a fill where a fill was needed. Several of the most enthusiastic ones ordered again and again from England, but every time their hopes were dashed when the flowers appeared.

"Several years later a lady from an eastern city visited some gardens in Chicago and on her return to the east she told, among many other things, of having seen a peony which she thought very beautiful, particularly because while the main large bloom was nearly white, it was surrounded by four smaller blooms of pink which looked like water-lilies. She had never heard of the the "long lost peony;" but in the course of the autumn or winter her story actually came to the ears of one of the gentlemen who had been at the garden party, and who had tried again and again to secure the plant in England. When he heard the water-lily part of it, he at once became interested, and in due time he found that the plant which had delighted the visitor in Chicago had been purchased from a **hardware merchant in a little town in Indiana**. Further investigation revealed the fact that this merchant was a peony enthusiast and that he had imported peonies direct from an English grower. The eastern peony lover was so interested in the story and description of the plants in the western merchant's garden, that, when spring came, he decided to see this wonderful western peony himself. One story lands him in the garden two weeks before the buds began to open.

"We do not konw," the narrator continues, "how he spent the time waiting, but we do know that when the blooms appeared he was the happiest man in the country, for he had found that which was lost, and disappointment gave way to rejoicing. It is said he lost no time in notifying his friends who had sought with him this wonderful bloom and that many were the letters that were sent to those who had changed their residence but still held the memory of the garden scene."

That is the story, the story of the "long lost peony." It is exceedingly well told, and must appear one of the most interesting contributions ever made to peony literature. I am glad to give it a place in these pages, for the "long lost peony" is Lady Alexandra Duff. "**The little town in Indiana**" is Remington and I was the "hardware merchant" referred to. For a period of years the only true specimens, and scores at that, of Lady Alexandra Duff sold in the United States came from the Gumm gardens in Remington, the "little town in Indiana."

I am proud to claim the credit that the "long lost peony" is no longer lost and that I was the means of preserving it for the peony world. One fine peony is worth a thousand mediocrities.

But I feel compelled to add that I am not in a position to state how much there may be of truth and how much of fiction in this romantic story of the "Lost Peony" as told above. It probably grew as such stories grow, receiving additions here and embellishments there as best accorded with the memory or fancy of each narrator as he retold it to be passed on by some one else.

The one undisputed fact is that this peony disappeared for a number of years from the ken of all American peony lovers except myself. I acquired it not because I had heard of its story, but because I desired it as described by its originator. I cannot claim the pleasure of having, to my

knowledge, met the pilgrim enthusiast from the east. My gardens are visited by a great many people from near and far during blooming time, as many as four thousand coming during a single day to worship with me at the shrine of my peony beauties. All my plants are plainly labeled, and having found the object of his quest this pilgrim may have departed without mentioning his errand.

Another undisputable fact is that my original plants of Lady Alexandra Duff came from the parent nurseries in England shortly after the variety was originated. I may or may not have antedated the owner of the garden in the story, but these plants of mine are the ancestors of the vast majority of Lady Alexandras to be found today in American gardens, and possibly, through the process of hybridizing, of a number of new varieties that may have inherited from Lady Alexandra some of her beauties and perfections.

I was able to obtain these original plants only after considerable correspondence and only after I had offered to add a large number of other varieties to the order, and on the condition that I should keep their acquisition confidential for the time being, as the stock was very limited and all other orders had been declined.

I am making this statement in order to round out and complete a very interesting chapter of peony history, and in the belief that I cannot do this better anywhere than in the pages of this catalogue.

At one time Lady Alexandra was universally quoted at \$75.00. It can now be obtained for little more than one-tenth that sum. This decline in price is evidence that Lady Alexandra is a strong grower and vigorous propagator, and that it enjoys a popularity in keeping with its merit. I trust that the time is not far distant when it will give grace and beauty to every garden, large or small, in America. Every season I receive an increasing number of orders for plants of this lovely variety.

SELECTIONS

I would urge my customers to make their selections so as to have an unbroken sequence of blooms during the entire continuance of the peony season in their respective localities. By selecting early, mid-season and late varieties in the several colors—white, light pink, dark pink and red—they assure themselves a full month of pleasure with these queens of the garden. I shall be glad to assist with advice. The finest varieties are not always the most expensive, nevertheless, the Shakespearean tenet to make one's habit costly as one's purse can buy, though intended to apply to one's clothes alone, might be applied to everything else in life—always to get the best within one's means. Fifteen dollars will bring a collection of twelve the-season-through peonies that any enthusiast can boast of and take pride in. Those that can afford it may spend twenty times as much on the same number, yet the average quality of their collection may not very much exceed that of the less expensive one.

AS GOOD AS ANY—BETTER THAN MANY

I have received thousands of letters from customers in every part of the United States and Canada expressing their pleased satisfaction with the roots I sent them, and with the manner in which I attended to their orders and wishes.

The stock I send out is guaranteed absolutely as to quality of roots and fidelity to name. Remington is situated in a fertile valley in north-western Indiana between the Tippecanoe and Kankakee rivers, and my gardens have the advantage of the richest kind of black luvial loam, formed by the accumulation of myriads of primeval alternate seasons of bloom and decay.

It is an ideal natural soil in which peonies cannot help but produce the most perfect root development possible, combined with prolific bearing of buds and blooms. Having had such a start my plants reach my customers with the chances of further growth and bearing much greater than would be the case had they been grown in a less favorable soil. In fact I might claim that Gumm peonies obtain their start in a soil that is one hundred percent perfect and unexcelled by that of any other grower either in the United States or Europe. I have filled orders and have orders on file, amounting to thousands of dollars from other large growers thus attesting the quality of my roots.

I guarantee the roots I send out to be true to name. If there should be a mistake it would be inadvertent and will at once be made good. Where many varieties of peonies are grown and the stock is extensive there is an occasional mixing up or unintentional picking up of the wrong variety. It has happened more than once that some of my foreign importations have not turned out to be what ordered or what they were labeled to be.

Even experts sometimes get what they did not bargain for and frequently the error is not discovered until after an inspection of and comparison with varieties bearing the same name in other collections, or during attendance at our national peony shows. Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, our revered American Peony Mother, tells how she twice bought back two varieties that the late Rev. C. S. Harrison had named Golden Wedding and Walter Morgan in order to identify them with others she had kept under these names, but that she was never able to establish this identity, though the varieties were originated by herself.

The few misnamed varieties in my own gardens concerning whose identity there has ever been the least doubt were immediately withdrawn from sale. This has happened less than half a dozen times in my more than two score years connection with peonies, a record unapproached by any other peony grower.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

In the matter of cultivation the peony has the advantage over almost every other flower. It is exempt from insect pests, as hardy as any plant that grows, once established it does not need mulching or protection during the winter, and grows stronger, larger, more prolific and valuable with each season.

There are some points which should be observed in planting. Do not plant in low, wet soil. Do not use fresh manure in planting. Any good garden soil is suitable, but the richer it is the better. Only old, thoroughly rotted manure should be used. Under no circumstances should manure of any kind come in direct contact with the roots. Plant in an open situation with the eyes on the roots not more than two inches below the surface of the soil, which should be packed around the roots and well firmed so as to prevent settling.

Do not expect the best results from a peony the first year after planting. It must become well established and new roots and rootlets must have an opportunity to grow before normal flowers can be produced. Some varieties that produce perfectly double flowers in their normal condition will sometimes come single or semi-double the first season. Patience is a prime requisite to successful peony culture.

PRICES

My prices have always been reasonable, and as low as the lowest. I might even claim that when the comparative quality of the roots is considered, my prices are lower than the lowest. The richness of the alluvial soil of my gardens and my long experience in peony culture make this superior root quality possible.

It has been my custom for some years to offer what I call an introductory collection, or to be exact, two collections. One is composed of eight peonies, and the other of fifteen, all named. They are all excellent varieties and are composed of varieties I have in large numbers. The catalogue value is much greater than this special price. My object in making this liberal offer is to get people started on the road to peony fandom, for once interested in this flower, they are sure to become future customers. Try one of these collections and I am sure you will be pleased. They are good strong roots and many will bloom the first season—eight fine named peonies for \$2.50 and fifteen for \$5.00, all different and truly labeled, and a chance to obtain a fine collection at half price. With an order for a five dollar collection, as above described, I will include, free, one plant of John Richardson.

I also make the following offer:

Send me \$5.00 and you may select plants amounting to \$5.50.

Send me \$10.00 and you may select plants amounting to \$11.00.

Send me \$25.00 and you may select plants amounting to \$27.50.

No discount on introductory collections.

SHIPMENTS

Shipments will be made from September first until the ground freezes. It is best to order early as the plants will then have a better chance to become established before winter. Transportation must be paid by the purchaser. I do not ship in the spring.

THE AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

Every peony lover in the United States should become a member of the American Peony Society.

This society was incorporated July 2, 1904. Beginning with a small band of enthusiasts it has grown until it now has a membership of close to five hundred. There should be ten times that many, for the usefulness of an organization nearly always depends upon its numerical strength indicating a wide-spread community of interests, likes and opinions.

The initial payment covering the first year is \$5.00. After that the annual fee is \$3.00.

This society has been the means of stabilizing peony culture in America. The annual national shows are held under its auspices, and these shows have done more than anything else to call a halt to the indiscrimi-

nate production and exploiting of new peonies. Its two symposiums of 1919 and 1921 have given each variety its proper standing in the scale of merit and have evolved order out of the chaos.

It issues bulletins concerning the peony at various intervals and since 1917 has published twelve such bulletins, Bulletin No. 14 containing the invaluable second symposium. These publications have in the past been edited by one of the most scholarly members of the Society, Prof. A. P. Saunders, of Clinton, N. Y., who is one of the foremost authorities on peony culture.

There is still a large field of work awaiting this society, and this work will be better accomplished with a larger and more wide-spread membership.

I have been a member since 1916.

The present treasurer of the Society is Dr. W. E. Upjohn, care of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., to whom application with the fee may be sent. Or they may be sent to the secretary, W. E. Saunders, London, 240 Central Ave, Ontario.

MERITORIOUS PUBLICATION

I take this means of recommending the Garden Magazine, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, subscription price \$3.00, and the Flower Grower, published by Madison Cooper, Calcium, New York, subscription price \$1.50.

These publications are a treasure chest coming to the door of each subscriber from month to month. The information they contain on every phase of gardening embodies the practical experience of the leading horticultural experts in every section of the United States.

My observation has been that those taking these magazines, other things being equal, derive greater pleasure out of their floral pets than those who do not. Moreover, they assist in making the interest in and love of gardening more and more a distinctive characteristic of the American home. A famous writer of our day names the love of flowers and keeping of gardens as one of the greatest factors in a nation's civilization. Send your subscription direct to me and I will have the magazine forwarded to your address.

PRESERVE THIS CATALOGUE

This catalogue was gotten out at considerable expense. Please preserve your copy for reference. The descriptions of the several varieties do not change, nor do the salient points of peony history and culture herein contained.

It is the prices only that fluctuate. As the stock of any variety increases and its cultivation becomes more general and wide-spread, the price declines. Other varieties may not be able to meet the popular demand and there is a corresponding advance in quotations. The old-time established and popular varieties maintain the same cost figure unchanged. I shall each season issue a price list apart from this catalogue to be mailed to each of my customers.

In the matter of embellishment and illustrations I might add that I have hundreds of photographs of magnificent blooms of fine varieties from my gardens which I might use in this catalogue, but my belief is that no photograph, however well-taken and sharply defined, can reproduce



One of the Gumm Fields During Blooming Period

the beauty of the original. Moreover, in a black-and-white reproduction, lacking the natural colors, there is very little to differentiate one peony from another.

In conclusion I ask the reader to look upon this catalogue as my personal message,—as a sort of heart to heart peony talk. I have used the first person throughout just as I would were we face to face and were I speaking in the living voice. And such being the case I beg to be

Cordially, W. L. GUMM, REMINGTON, INDIANA.

AN INVITATION

An invitation is extended to all flower lovers to visit "The Pines" the home of W. L. Gumm and his floral favorites, the Peonies and Iris. I now have quite an extensive field of Iris, about 300 named varieties, composing some of the best in existence.

The Iris will begin to bloom about the 10th of May, followed by the Peonies, which usually commence to bloom about the last week in May. They are about their best about June 10th. I grow between 800 and 900 named varieties of Peonies, composing some of the world's best. Make it a point to take a little outing during the blooming season, bring your family and all your children, and some of your neighbors, you will find a good shady place to eat your lunch, on the grounds. Remington is situated on two of our State roads—the Jackson Highway running direct from Chicago to Indianapolis, and the Corn Belt running from Peoria to Logansport, also on the State Line division of the Pan Handle Railroad, making it quite accessible at any time over good roads.



Peony Blooms of Extraordinary Large Size

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

The appended descriptive list comprises some three hundred varieties. The list by no means covers my entire collection, for as stated elsewhere, I have between 800 and 900 distinct peonies in my gardens, aggregating thousands of plants and making the collection one of the largest and most complete in the world.

The varieties described below include all the most popular as well as the best kinds of peonies. Any one desiring quotations or information concerning varieties not included in this list is invited to inquire by letter. The desired data will be cheerfully furnished.

The figures following the name of each variety in the list indicate, the first, the number of votes received by the variety, and the second, the percentage of rating as based on these votes. The names in bracket are those of the originators and the dates signify, in each case, the year of introduction. Rating, name and date are always given when obtainable.

56-85—Adolphe Rousseau (Dessert and Mechel 1890)—Very large, semi-double. Purple-garnet. Very tall, vigorous grower; dark foliage, veined red. Early. One of the darkest Peonies. Fine for landscape effects. In my opinion the best early dark red.

14-70—Aksarben Rosenfield (1908) — Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson; strong, erect, tall grower; midseason; good.
17-65—Alba Sulfurea (Calot 1860)— Large, splendidly built, bomb-shaped flower. Guard petals prominent and

pure white, center sulphur yellow. Flowers held erect on stiff stems. Our stock of this variety is pure. Splendid cut flower.

58-86—Albert Crousse (Crousse 1893)—Immense convex, rose-shaped flowers; flesh salmon pink; one of the most striking.

32-84—Aglae Adanson (Kelway)—Flesh guard, yellow petaloïds with a rose tuft.

19-74—Alfred De Musset (Crousse 1885)—Large, compact, typical rose type. Milk-white, with a blush center and crimson flecks. Without odor. Medium height and habit.

41-88—Alsace Lorraine (Lemoine 1906)—Very large imbricated flowers in clusters, center petals arranged like a water lily, creamy white, passing to pale yellow.

20-71—Alexandriana (Calot 1856)—Very large full flower, rose type. Light violet rose. Very fragrant. A strong, upright grower. One of the most dependable early pinks for cut flower purposes.

8-51—Ambroise Verschaffelt (Parmeutier 1850)—Large purplish crimson, cup-shaped; late bloomer.

11-65—Andre Lauries (Syn. Fragans, American Beauty, etc.) (Crousse 1881)—Big, full flowers, anemone shaped, violaceous, red, late; owing to its good keeping qualities, its fine coloring under artificial light, and its fragrance, it is one of the standard cut flower varieties.

23-75—Archie Brand (Brand 1913)—Large, beautifully formed, shell pink with lighter border.

12-67—Armand Rousseau (Dessert and Mechen 1903)—Medium large, flat, semi-double; dark violet-rose, silvery reflex; vigorous, erect, free bloomer; midseason.

Admiral Dewey (Hollis 1903)—Bomb type, midseason. Large light built flower. Color a delicate rose-pink shaded heliotrope. Sweet scented.

Alice De Julvecourt (Pele 1875) Syn. *Triumphans Gandevensis*)—Medium-sized, compact globular crown. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson, collar cream. Fragrant. Medium tall and free. Good.

Alpha and Omega (Pleas 1903)—Anemone type. Very early. Among the first to open and has a charm all its

own. After the bud has opened into a beautiful convex bloom with deep rose guards and bright yellow petaloïds, there develops in the center a ring of glowing salmon-pink petals, ruffled something like a huge Chrysanthemum, which in turn changes to white.

Auguste Dessert (Dessert 1920)—Cup-shaped flower of fine form, with rounded petals. Color velvety crimson-carmine, often streaked white, with wide silvery border. Many flowers have stamens intermixed with the petals. Very brilliant. Dessert says "A superb variety: awarded certificate of merit at the Paris show, June 2, 1920." Very scarce. Stock limited.

Arlequin (Dessert 1921)—Variety of form and tint very variable; many flowers are of the Japanese type whereas the vigorous stems produce full flowers. Broad guard petals, clear purplish-pink splashed silvery white, center salmon, pink and yellow; very elegant variety.

9-56—Artemise (Calot 1861)—Large and compact crown; guards and crown light violet-rose, collar very pale pink; crown prominent, inclosing narrow center petals; fragrant; strong, upright, free bloomer; midseason. Extra.

59-81—Asa Gray (Crousse 1886)—Large, full, rose-formed bloom, salmon flesh, powdered with carmine lilac; very distinct and beautiful.

16-73—Atrosanguinea (Calot 1858)—Has large full blooms, purplish-scarlet, shaded deep violet.

49-78—Augustin D'Hour (Calot 1867)—Immense convex blooms, scarlet-purple, with silvery reflex; one of the finest.

56-87—Avalanche (Crousse 1886)—Large perfect shaped blooms, pure white with creamy center, striped carmine. Extra fine.

13-79—Aviateur Raymond (Dessert 1915)—Large, beautiful flower. Very bright cherry red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth. Showy.

79-99—Baroness Schroeder (Kelway 1889)—Considered by many the most beautiful Peony grown, delicate flesh changing to white, vigorous grower and free bloomer; immense flowers of great substance, with high chalice shaped center, lasting a long time when cut.

- 9-65—**Beaute Francaise** (Guerin 1850)—Delicate flesh pink, with white and carmine spots; nicely formed flower.
- 22-79—**Beauty's Mask** (Hollis 1904)—Very large compact flower of clear blush white, tinted lilac, guards clear lilac, collar lighter than guards, mixed with creamy-yellow petals, giving it a distinct appearance. Fragrant and fine. Crown type.
- Beauty's Queen** (Kelway)—Large white, outer petals blush-rose color.
- 13-75—**Belisaire** (Lemoine 1901)—Delicate flesh marbled with carmine on first opening.
- 13-68—**Belle Mauve** (Lemoine 1903)—Large double flowers of perfect form, fringed petals; beautifully shaded lilac and violet mauve.
- 10-76—**Benjamin Franklin** (Brand 1907)—Deep bright red, medium size. Stems long and straight.
- 9-53—**Beranger** (Dessert 1895)—Medium compact, flat rose type. Clear violet-rose. Erect, tall, compact grower. Very late. Good.
- 24-70—**Berlioz** (Crousse 1886)—Large, compact, rose type; light carmine-rose; tipped silver; medium, strong, tall; free bloomer; late midseason.
- Bernardine** (Kelway 1908)—Large, semi-double, deep crimson.
- 7-81—**Bertrade** (Lemoine 1909)—Creamy white, sulphur center; strong; vigorous grower.
- Biebrich** (Guerin and Kelway 1912)—Very large flesh-colored bloom of flat rose type. Late.
- Birket Foster** (Kelway 1909)—Full, double, bright crimson-scarlet.
- 5-50—**Boule Blanche** (Crousse 1882)—Very double, pure white.
- 36-80—**Boule De Niege** (Calot 1867)—Large cup-shaped bloom of perfect form; white, shaded sulphur; center bordered carmine; erect habit.
- 22-83—**Bridesmaid** (Kelway, Syn. Marie Jacquin Verdier)—A semi-double variety of exceptional beauty and exquisite form; white tinged delicate flesh, with a mass of golden stamens in the center; the whole flower having the appearance of a huge water lily. Very free bloomer.
- 12-70—**Bunch of Perfume** (Kelway 1901)—A beautiful flower of a vivid rich rose-color, very sweetly scented.
- 26-71—**Candidissima** (Calot 1856)—Very full anemone shaped flower, guard petals creamy white, center sulphur yellow with a green heart.
- Candeur** (Dessert 1920)—Large globular flowers of a delicate silvery pink, slightly tinged lilac-rose, fading to an iridescent white, center flecked with carmine. Vigorous grower and fine, clear, green foliage. (Introducer's description.)
- 10-72—**Carmen** (Lemoine 1898)—Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Hydrangea-pink, center flecked crimson, color sprinkled in fine dots like Asa Gray. Tall, erect, healthy grower. Mid-season.
- 11-71—**Carnea Elegans** (Guerin 1850)—Hydrangea pink, clearer center, with some carmine. Medium size; flat, rose type; fine fragrance; medium height. Mid-season.
- 8-77—**Cavalleria Rusticana** (Kelway)—Large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Dark violet-crimson, guards streaked light in the center, wide petals throughout the bloom; strong, erect, medium, tall; midseason. Good.
- 20-78—**Charles McKellep** (Brand 1907)—Crown type; midseason. Opens rose-shaped and develops into crown type. The irregular, rich, crimson petals of the center are mingled with gold stamens and surrounded by rows of broad, silky guard petals. It has a charm peculiarly its own.
- 8-76—**Charlotte Cushman** (Hollis 1904)—Large, globular, compact rose type. Uniform light solferino-red. Fragrance X. Tall, erect, medium-compact habit. Late.
- 24-86—**Cherry Hill** (Thurlow 1915)—Very deep garnet, yet with a sheen which makes it especially noticeable in a collection; in blooms not fully developed stamens are visible. Stems long, from four to four and a half feet, and very erect. It shows at its best in the garden where the glowing flowers are visible from a distance. Awarded Silver Medal by Mass. Hort. Society.
- 27-84—**Chestine Gowdy** (Brand 1913)—Crown type; late midseason. Prize Peony. A striking specimen of the cone-shaped Peony. The broad, outer petals are silvery pink and enclose a zone of fine, irregular shaped, closely set petals of deep, rich cream which in turn surround a cone of broad pink petals splashed and tipped crimson. The stems are long, slender and strong,

bearing a single flower of good substance and if cut as the bud is bursting makes one of the best cut flowers. It is delightfully fragrant.

Christine Shand (Kelway)—Very delicate flesh color, with large rounded guard petals, and a large elevated cushion of central petals; very beautiful.

8-69—**Clementine Gillot** (Crousse 1885)—Enormous bloom, broad deep pink, guard petals, center soft mauve pink, with whitish reflex.

Clemenceau (Dessert 1920)—Very large, full, imbricated bloom. Color carmine, slightly shaded amaranth, with silvery tints and wide silvery border. Flowers open well. Beautiful and very late. (Introducer's description.)

15-82—**Coronation** (Kelway 1902)—A very large, handsome flower, light pink at the edges, the remainder a creamy-flesh tint of a very delicate shade; the center is a chalice shaped with golden anthers at the bottom of the cup; a few anthers are also exposed between the petals.

67-81—**Couronne D'Or** (Calot 1893)—Very late, exceedingly fragrant, ball-shaped bloom, snowy white with yellow reflex and carmine edges on center petals, incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best Peonies in cultivation.

11-63—**Comte De Gomer** (Calot 1868)—Very large bloom; velvety purplish-red; late. Extra.

48-77—**Dorchester** (Richardson 1870)—Very large and very full, creamy flesh color tinged with pink, an unusual shade and a very beautiful dwarf grower and free bloomer.

Dorothy Kelway (Kelway)—Very deep, full crown-type flower, with pale rose guard and tufts. Creamy pink collar.

46-78—**Duc de Wellington** (Calot 1859)—Very large, well formed blooms, on long, firm stems; color sulphur-white; very fragrant; good grower and free bloomer, extra fine.

66-81—**Duchess de Nemours** (Calot 1856)—Very fine cup-shaped bloom, sulphur-white with greenish reflex; fine bud; a very beautiful variety.

5-67—**Duchess of Teck** (Kelway) —Large, globular, rose-type, brilliant

43-71—**Delachei** (Origin unknown) (Syn. Dr. Boisduval), (Del. 1856)—Very

large cup-shaped bloom, dark velvety crimson purple; extra fine late variety.

31-76—**Delicatissima**—(Origin unknown) (Nearly identical with *Floral Treasure*). Flesh, passing to blush white, full double, sweet-scented; extra fine.

Deemster (Kelway 1909)—Very deep chocolate-maroon, semi-double.

4-60—**Descartes** (Dessert and Mechén 1885)—Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Analine (amaranth) red center streaked lighter. Tall and compact. Midseason.

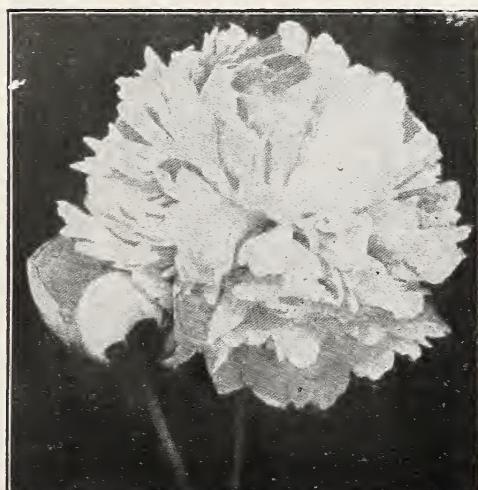
5-61—**Directeur Aubry** (Crousse 1897)—Large globular flowers in clusters, deep amaranth; late.

Disraeli (Kelway 1908)—Deep amaranth.

7-76—**Doctor Boisduval** (Guerin 1850)—Rose type, late midseason, regular fine form, with large rounded petals, conspicuous among the reds for its brilliant, dark maroon coloring. Nothing finer in all red varieties. In color it closely resembles *Delachei*, but differs in the shape of its petals and formation of the flower. A rare landscape variety.

26-64—**Dr. Brettoneau** (Verdier 1854)—Medium to large, pale lilac-rose, bomb; center tipped cream-white, occasionally flecked crimson; fragrant; vigorous grower, free bloomer; splendid keeper; early mid-season. Extra good commercial variety.

Dr. H. Barnsby (Dessert 1913)—Large, full globular bloom. Solferino red shaded crimson, with pronounced bluish reflex. Good, strong habit. Late.



Edulis Superba



Claire Dubois

61-87—Claire Dubois (Crousse 1886)—Large globular flower of the finest pink, glossy reflex; one of the finest.

Duke of Cambridge (Kelway)—A very handsome bright crimson flower.

12-74—Duke of Devonshire (Kelway 1895)—“A large variety of deep rose color, with large outer guard petals, and dense center.”—Journal of Horticulture. Award of merit, R. H. S.

5-86—Edmond About (Crousse 1885)—Rose type; late midseason. Large double globular form, delicate Hydrangea-pink with lilac shades deepening in the center, which is often prominently flecked with crimson; buds borne in clusters. Fine fragrance.

66-76—Edulis Superba (Lemon 1824) (One of the oldest varieties)—Very large, bloom of perfect shape; fine brilliant pink, shaded violet, intermixed with narrow, whitish petals; silvery reflex; one of the best early cut-flower varieties. Should be in every garden.

28-78—E. G. Hill (Lemoine 1906)—Large bomb shaped flowers in clusters, on short, stiff stems, carmine rose, bordered silvery rose, very free bloomer.

29-92—Elizabeth Barrett Browning (Brand)—Fine pure white of most attractive form and quality. Softest shell-pink when first opening. Outer petals and center marked crimson. Extremely fragrant.

21-76—Ella Wheeler Wilcox (Brand 1907)—Crown type with deep shell-pink guard petals. Collar of crimson and cream petals intermingled. Delightfully fragrant. Late.

Electric (Kelway 1907)—Full double. Brilliant pink.

36-87—Elwood Pleas (Pleas.)—Unusually large, flat, compact rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, delicately shading to lilac white. Fragrant. Medium height. Erect, compact grower.

Emma (Terry 1905)—Rose type; mid-season. Large, full, double; white tinged with bright rose; very pretty and has many admirers.

14-77—Enchantment (Hollis 1907)—Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, stamens visible. Drooping habit, tall, strong stems. Midseason.

16-78—Estafette (Dessert 1910)—Large, globular bloom. Clear purple-carmine, with silvery margin. Very early.

Emperor of Russia (Kelway)—A magnificent deep purple-crimson; very handsome; early flowering.

Ernest Jardine (Kelway)—Cherry-rose colored guard petals; narrow inner petals; full double; most sweet scented.

17-71—Empereur Nicolas (Crousse 1897) Large ball-shaped bloom. Tufted center. Color, a brilliant amaranth with purple reflex, very effective. One of the best reds.

32-80—Etta (Terry)—Bright light rose, strong grower and free bloomer; one of Terry's best. Late.

15-74—Eucharis (Lemoine)—Outer petals fleshy white, center cream; large and double.

4-81—Evening Glow (Hollis 1907) — Large, semi-double flower. Hydrangea-pink, tipped with white. Fragrant. Early.



Felix Crousse

- 60-83—Eugene Verdier** (Calot 1864)—Very large, compact, typical rose type; pale hydrangea-pink; outer petals lilac-white; fragrant; very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra strong stems; free bloomer; late. This variety has been greatly confused with Eugenie Verdier and L'Indispensable. It is, however, entirely distinct; its very coarse, light green foliage and heavy stem alone distinguish it from any other variety.
- 58-86—Eugenie Verdier** (1864)—Large, medium compact, flat semi-rose type; pale hydrangea-pink; collar lighter, center deeper flecked crimson; fragrant; tall, medium, erect, free bloomer; midseason. Very distinct from Eugene Verdier, with which it is often confused. Extra fine variety.
- 10-81—Evangeline** (Lemoine) — Large, very compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), splashed scarlet. Erect, tall, medium habit. Late. Extra good.
- 13-87—Exquisite** (Kelway 1912)—Flat flowers of warm pink, petals pointed, giving a pretty effect. Well established plants produce fine flowers. Fragrant. Mid-season to late.
- 7-5—Fanny Crosby** (Brand 1907) — Large flower with soft pink guard petals, surrounding a canary-yellow center. Strong grower. Early midseason.
- 14-82—Faribault** (Brand 1918)—Deep rose of a peculiar shade with a silver sheen.
- 75-84—Felix Crousse** (Crousse 1881)—Large, anemone ball-shaped bloom, very brilliant red, ruby flame-colored center; one of the best and most popular reds.
- 31-80—Festiva** (Donkalaer, 1838)—Has large perfectly formed cup-shaped flower, glossy cream-white, center petals touched carmine; dwarf grower and later than Festiva Maxima.
- 84-93—Festiva Maxima** (Miellez 1851)—The best known and generally considered the finest white Peony grown. Though an old variety, it has never been surpassed. Color snow white, center petals touched purplish carmine; enormous full double bloom; very broad petals; handsome foliage; very tall, vigorous grower; splendid strong stem; early bloomer.
- 39-75—Floral Treasure** (Rosenfield 1900)—Color bright pink, very large and double; exquisitely fragrant; a splendid bloomer and excellent keeper.
- 18-81—Florence Nightingale** (Brand)—Very large, beautifully formed, full, rose type. Pure white with faint crimson markings on the edge of the petals. Fragrant. Tall grower. Very late.
- 13-91—Frances Willard** (Brand 1907)—Tall, strong grower, producing creamy white flowers of large size, yet delicate texture. One of the best of the Brand seedlings.
- 3-63—Francis B. Hayes** (Richardson)—Pure rich pink, after the color of Huemei and a great improvement over that variety.
- 24-67—Francois Ortegat** (Parmentier, 1850)—Dark purple-crimson, showing golden anthers; fine large, fragrant bloom; early and free bloomer.
- Freedom** (Kelway)—Very bright rose; semi-double flower of extra large size.
- Galtee More** (Kelway)—Full double flower of a bright lilac-rose shade, with broad reflexed petals; very sweetly scented.
- 81-71—General Bertrand** (Crousse 1845)—Syn. Madam Furtado. Large, compact, globular, typical bomb; uniform, solferino-red, center slightly tipped silver; tall, strong, upright grower; fragrance XX; early; extra good variety, sometimes confused with Modest Guerin.
- General Buller** (Kelway)—A very brilliant cherry-rose.
- 4-63—Gen. Grant** (Terry)—Fiery crimson, full double, large flower, robust grower.
- Golden Dawn** (Gumm 1923)—A delightfully dainty blending of soft white and gold best describes the color of this attractive new seedling, which comes as a welcome addition to the class of so-called yellow peonies. The flower is of medium size, bomb type. The broad, round guard petals are clear ivory white surrounding a symmetrically shaped dome of rather evenly formed petals slightly incurved, which, when freshly opened, appears to give off a distinct golden glow like the rays of the morning sun. As the blooms age, the color effect changes til we have the delicate blending as of new honey in its wax-white comb. When cut and opened in doors, the golden effect holds well, and we have perhaps the nearest approach to the much sought for yellow peony. Delightfully fragrant. The plant is of pleasing habits, erect, medium height, clean foliage, and of a free bloomer. A very fine variety.

46-85—Germaine Bigot (Dessert 1902)—Very large, medium compact, flat crown, pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson; strong, erect, medium height; free bloomer; midseason.

Grace Ott (Gumm 1923)—Very large, compact, semi-rose type. Color a brilliant dark crimson with occasional bright yellow stamens showing among the petals. Very tall, erect, strong grower, and a free bloomer. Midseason. As a cut flower it lasts well, and on the plant it holds its form and color against sun and wind better than any red peony we know. This remarkable seedling, growing in our trial garden along with all the world's best red, has proved a real sensation. The most critical observers have stopped to admire the magnificent dark red flowers as they stand supported on graceful stems well above the surrounding plants; and they agree with us that we have in this new seedling a distinct and worthy red that will win for itself an enviable place among the "best at any price."

24-82—Gismonda (1895)—Globular, flesh-colored flowers, delicate rose center; very fragrant; a beautiful variety.

45-79—Gloire De Chas. Gombault (Gombault 1866, introduced by Dessert 1896)—Extra full globular flowers, deep, fleshy pink collar, surrounding narrow petals of a clear salmon flesh, shaded apricot, with tuft of very large petals in the center, pink touched carmine; a many colored variety of great beauty.

8-78—Glory of Somerset (Kelway) — A very beautiful soft pink, large and double; sweetly scented.

11-73—Golden Harvest (Rosenfield) -- Soft pink guard, clear yellow collar, with a tuft of creamy blush petals tipped red in the center, similar to Jeanne D'Arc. A very beautiful variety; very free bloomer.

6-72—General Dodds (Crousse 1893)—Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose, guards splashed green, a few white petals in center. Tall, strong growth, free bloomer. Late.

29-89—Georgiana Shaylor (Shaylor 1908)—Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type, pale rose-pink, center and guards slightly splashed crimson; fragrance X; tall, compact, erect, strong grower; late midseason.

Gettysburg (Hollis 1909)—Deep blood red, large, loose, semi-rose type. Tall, upright, strong grower.

15-70—George Washington (Hollis 1904)—Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type; uniform, dark crimson; medium height, erect; midseason.

17-88—Ginette (Dessert 1915) — Large imbricated cup-shaped flower, soft flesh-pink, shaded salmon. Very fragrant.

40-82—Gigantea (Synonym for Lamartine) (Calot 1860)—There is another Lamartine by Lemoine. This variety should have precedence to the name,



An Effective Planting of Large Flowering Peonies

but as it is already established under the name of Gigantea, we will keep it so. Enormous flowers, eight to nine inches across, of an exquisite shade of clear pink.

9-70—Goliath (Hollis 1904)—Extra large globular, compact, rose type, with wide petals; Tyrian rose, slightly tipped silver; fragrance XX; tall, strong grower, and free bloomer; midseason. Extra.

12-69—Grace D. Bryan (Rosenfield 1908)—Brilliant pink; very double; a tall grower and very late.

62-86—Grandiflora (Richardson)—Immense, full double silvery pink, very fragrant; late. One of Richardson's finest productions. Has held its own for a century.

40-81—Grandiflora Nivea Plena (Lemon 1824)—Lovely pale flesh shaded salmon, changing to pure white; a grand variety.

Gretchen (Guerin and Kelway 1911)—Perfectly formed flower without stamens. Ivory-white, tinted flesh. Strong, erect, dwarf habit. Beautiful.

39-82—Grover Cleveland (Terry)—Very large, compact, rose type; dark crimson; strong, vigorous grower; late; one of Terry's best.

Grizzel Muir (Kelway)—Pure white; very fragrant. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society.

9-82—Harriet Farnsley (Brand 1916)—Beautiful shell pink. Late.

16-85—Henry Avery (Brand 1907)—White with some accidental markings

of yellow and green in the center. Very fragrant.

17-69—Henry Demay (Calot 1866)—Aniline red, with silver reflex. Medium size; globular, bomb type; fragrant; strong, vigorous. Midseason. Under proper conditions of growth this Peony has been a prize winner.

30-57—Humei (Anderson) — Immense bloom, carmine pink; very late.

6-72—Irma (Calot 1859)—Rose type; late; very large, globular shaped flower that is full and double; color violet-rose with a few small, narrow, creamy petals in the center of the flower; a tall, strong grower.

15-73—Jenny Lind (Parsons 1860)—Bomb type; midseason; large bloom on long stems; tall grower; free bloomer; color light pink with silvery reflex with narrow white petals interspersed with the center petalage; a most striking variety and one that has many admirers.

10-81—John Richardson (Richardson)—Very large compact, flat, rose type; pale lilac-rose; fragrance excellent; erect, tall, compact habit; midseason. Extra good.

38-89—Jubilee (Pleas 1911)—Rose type, midseason; this is one of the really meritorious varieties originating in the United States. Introduced by Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas of Indiana. From a very large grower of Peonies: "Jubilee was undoubtedly the largest bloom of any that I had. It cannot be compared with anything else as it is entirely different in form and very handsome." Ivory white. A variety impossible to describe. A wonder.

24-86—Judge Berry (Brand 1907)—Large, flat, semi-rose type. White, washed with delicate pink. Long, narrow, fringed petals. Medium tall. Very early.

10-72—Jules Calot (Calot 1861)—Full double flowers of a very pleasing shade of solferino pink, rather late and a free bloomer in clusters.

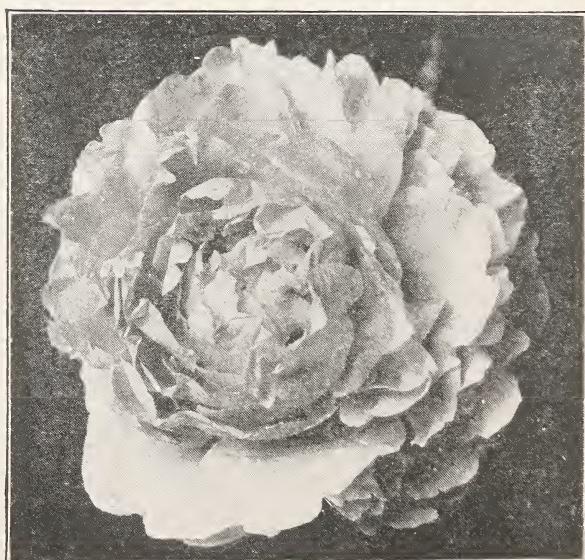
49-87—James Kelway (Kelway)—A very fine white, exceedingly sweet scented. One of the best English Peonies and should be in every collection.

47-79—Jeanne D'Arc (Calot 1858)—Large flower, soft pink guard, sulphur collar and bright pink tufted center tipped carmine. Extra.



Karl Rosenfield

- 9-89—Jeannot** (Dessert 1918) — Cup-shaped flowers of soft shell-pink slightly tinted lavender. Salmon-pink lights at base of petals. This variety gives great promise.
- 13-83—Jeanne Gaudichau** (Millett 1902) Large, cup-shaped flowers of white with pink reflex; petals edged carmine. Very attractive.
- 57-88—Karl Rosenfield** (Rose 1908)—Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson; very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer; midseason. A very brilliant and striking variety. The best all-around red Peony.
- 33-98—Kelway's Glorious** (Kelway 1909) —Described by Kelway & Son as the most wonderful new Peony sent out for many years, and it is without question a most glorious variety, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Very full, enormous flower of ravishing beauty and purity, gleaming white with a rosy streak on the outside of the guard petals, very sweetly scented.
- 44-83—La Rosiere** (Crousse 1888)—Large flat, medium compact, semi-double. Outer petals pure white, shading to cream-white in the center, pale green carpels with white stigma. Habit medium. Midseason.
- 20-60—Lady Leonora Bramwell** (Kelway)—A charming, large, full and exceedingly fragrant flower of perfect symmetrical form; one of the very best of the British productions, and largely grown for cut flowers on the other side. Delicate silvery-rose, shaded with lilac and chamois; midseason bloom.
- 42-90—La France** (Lemoine 1901)—Very large, very compact, globular rose type; uniform rose-white color, outer guard petals splashed crimson-free bloomer; late midseason. Strong, fragrant; strong, tall, Very distinct, delicately colored variety, of a perfect rose type. One of the most beautiful varieties and should be in every collection.
- 21-84—Lamartine** (Lemoine 1908)—Beautiful rose-carmine flowers of great durability; broad, imbricated petals. This variety will add greatly to any collection, no matter how large or small.
- Langport Queen** (Kelway)—Of a beautiful rosy-blush color, suffused with pink; very fine.
- 39-85—La Perle** (Crousse 1885)—Very large, compact, globular, rose type; deep lilac-white, blush center, prominently flecked acrmine; fragrant; tall, extra strong, free bloomer, midseason. Extra good.
- 9-2—La Fee** (Lemoine 1906)—Very large, compact, globular flower; rose-pink, with creamy white or straw colored collar. Strong, tall grower, and free bloomer. Very fragrant. Early.
- Lady Mayoress** (Kelway)—Rose guard petals, with imbricated central petals of white.
- 26-78—Lafayette** (Dessert 1904)—Large imbricated bloom, with fringed petals, velvety purplish-pink with silver reflex.
- 35-81—La Tendresse** (Crousse 1896)—Very full spreading flowers of immense size, creamy color, changing to pure white; one of the choicest and very scarce.
- 49-91—Lady Alexandra Duff** (Kelway)—Probably the most famous Peony on the entire list. A most magnificent bloom, very large, delicate flesh pink fading to a creamy-white in the center; outside petals large and rounded, a perfect form, tinted with light pink when first opening; very highly perfumed. The plant is a strong robust grower, but does not produce perfect



La France

flowers until it has become thoroughly established. The most beautiful flower in my entire collection. Every plant guaranteed absolutely true to name. See the story of "The Lost Peony" on page 6.

4-65—La Brune (Verdier 1860)—Very large, semi-rose type; dark carmine-violet; fragrant; very strong, tall, free bloomer; midseason. Good.

14-78—Lady Beresford (Kelway 1895)—Large flowers of a soft blush pink shade, delicate and beautiful; fine habit; strong grower.

6-70—Lady Carrington (Kelway)—Flesh color, bud striped crimson; fragrant.

Lady Curzon (Kelway 1901)—White guard petals with cream-colored center, tinged blush; sweetly perfumed.

Lady Derby (Kelway)—Of immense size, very double, pure white with outer petals daintily and delicately tinted with rose when they first open.

7-79—Lady Iris (Pleas 1907)—Rose type; late midseason. The cleanest possible color; white suffused with lake. The shadings and color remind one of the beautiful Iris Queen of May; dainty lavender pink; has long, broad, rich, silky petals growing smaller towards the center. No prettier loosely double flower than this one. Color rare and beautiful.

57-75—La Tulipe (Calot 1872)—Very large, globular flower; flesh pink, shaded to ivory-white, center petals striped carmine, outside of guard petals striped carmine; tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

22-88—Laura Dessert (Dessert 1913)—Beautiful, full flowers. Cream-white guards, center bright canary-yellow. A superb early variety.

18-72—L'Eclatante (Calot 1860)—Very large, compact, bomb; brilliant red (Tyrian rose); medium height; extra strong; midseason. Very good.

56-99—Le Cygne (Lemoine 1907)—Regarded as the most perfect Peony so far produced. Large globular blooms of pure white sometimes showing golden stamens; petals much incurved, making it a very distinct variety; stock extremely scarce.

Lee's Grandiflora Rubra—Blooms 6 to 8 inches across like big chrysanthemums, a bright crimson that appeals; winner of class for best 100 blooms at Chicago meeting, 1905.

Leonard Kelway (Kelway)—Pink guard petals enclosing a convex cushion of cream colored petals finished off in the center by a pink crest.

L'Esperance (Guerin)—Very lovely rose-pink; large, fine form and delightfully fragrant; vigorous plant and a profuse bloomer. This is one of the very earliest Peonies and rarely fails to be ready on Memorial Day.

58-81—Livingston (Crousse 1879)—Large, full blooms, pretty soft pink washed with white, center touched carmine; a choice variety.

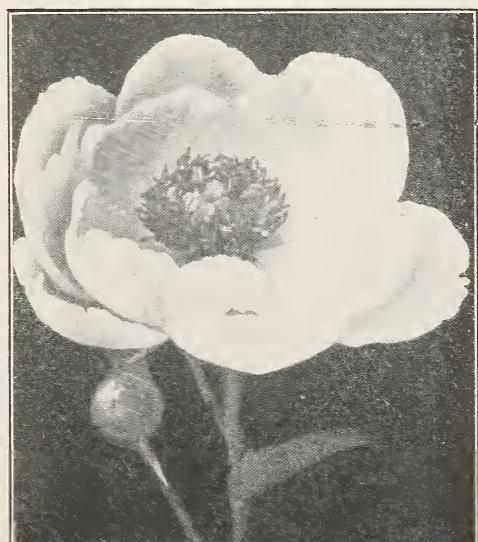
33-90—Longfellow (Brand 1907)—Pronounced by its originators the brightest red Peony in existence.

22-84—Lora Dexheimer (Brand 1913)—Another red of much the same shade as Louis Van Houtte, only larger.

4-78—Lord Rosebery (Kelway 1896)—Crimson; very fine.

9-78—Louisa Brand (Brand 1913)—Medium sized, deep cone-shaped bloom, semi-rose type. Color an exquisite blush white fading to white. The blossom as it opens resembles a beautiful white water-lily. The center surrounded by broad drooping guard petals, gradually rises, the petals expanded and the blossom becomes a tall, delicate cone of glistening pink petals intermingled with golden stamens.

31-69—Louis Van Houtte (Calot 1867)—Fine velvety cerise red, very brilliant.



Marie Jacquin

Lillian Gumm (Gumm) — Very large, grown on strong, upright stems of a beautiful shade of shell pink, deeper in center, blending to a white on the outer tips. General appearance to that of La France but somewhat dwarfer. Size from 5 to 7½ inches. Very fragrant and strong, clean grower, a most beautiful and striking flower. One of my very best productions. Stands the hot sun much better than La France. A very prolific bloomer.

Limosel (Kelway) — Bright, clear, lilac-rose; large, full, double flower; very sweet scented.

40-73—L'Indispensable (Origin Unknown) — Very large, full blooms of a clear shell-pink. Excellent as a cut flower.

2-60—Linne (Verdier 1860) — Rose type; midseason; large, globular, compact bloom, color tyria-rose; guards are slightly flecked with crimson; quite floriferous; a good variety.

26-88—Loveliness (Hollis 1907) — Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Midseason. A very beautiful variety; one of Hollis' best. First-class Certificate, Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Luella Shaylor (Shaylor 1917) — A very fine white. Center ribs of petals are yellow, giving a total effect of a creamy yellow center.

8-4—Luetta Pfeiffer (Brand 1916) — A very large flower of semi-rose type. Color pinkish white with petals here and there blotched and splashed with carmine. Free bloomer on long, stout stems.

39-86—Madame Auguste Dessert (Dessert 1899) — Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type, uniform violet-rose, guards and center slightly flecked crimson; erect, medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason.

31-78—Madame Boulanger (Crousse 1886) — Rose type; late midseason. Very large bloom. Color glossy tender rose shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. Extra fine and much sought after.

42-73—Madame Bucquet (Dessert 1888) — Large, loose, semi-rose type; uniform, very dark crimson-amaranth;



Lillian Gumm

fragrant; strong, upright, medium height, free bloomer; very attractive, brilliant variety; midseason.

49-81—Madame Calot (Miellez 1856) (Syn. Glory of Boskoop) — Rose type; early; large convex bloom; hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker with a somewhat sulphur tint in the collar. This Peony has three distinctive qualities over all other varieties. First, it blooms any and every year, never failing; second, it produces more flowers than any Peony ever introduced; third, it is the most fragrant of all Peonies, the perfume being delicious. In the above three points Madam Calot stands pre-eminent. Simply a wonder.

18-77—Madame Camille Bancel (Crousse 1897) — Large bomb-shaped flowers, glossy lilac-pink, center shaded salmon; fine.

40-75—Madame de Galhau (Crousse 1883) — Large imbricated blooms; very soft, glossy, fleshy pink shaded transparent salmon; one of the choicest.

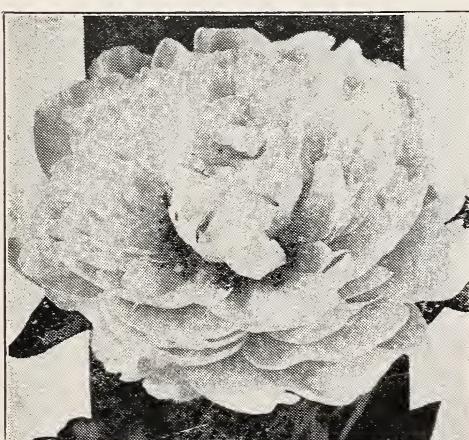
60-79—Madame De Verneville (Guerin 1885) — Beautiful formed flower, very broad, sulphur white guard petals; very compact center, delicate rose-white, touched carmine; a grand variety that deserves a higher rating.

31-82—Madame D. Treyeran (Dessert 1899) — Large globular, fleshy white

- doted lilac, and spotted carmine; very free bloomer.
- 46-79—Madame Duce** (Mechin 1880)—Enormous globular and compact bloom. Literally packed with petals, which are somewhat incurved like chrysanthemums; a striking, brilliant shade of pink with silvery reflex; holds its form and color to the end; considered by many the very finest formed pink in existence. A magnificent cut flower variety and wonderfully effective for landscape work. Stands among the very first on our list.
- 65-85—Madame Emile Galle** (Crousse 1881)—Large cup-shaped imbricated flower, creamy flesh beautifully shaded soft lilac-rose; a most delicate flower.
- 50-89—Madame Emile Lemoine** (Lemoine 1899)—Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type; milk-white; medium height, spreading habit, medium bloomer, midseason. Extra good. Its low price should find a place for it in every garden.
- 8-83—Madame Joanne Sallier** (Paillet) Large, globular, semi-double. Violet-rose; guards and center flecked crimson. Early.
- 16-74—Madame Lemoine** (Calot 1864)—Rose type; late. Large globular bloom; full, double clear rose, slightly tinged carmine. Extra.
- 11-80—Madame Manchet** (Dessert 1913)—Very full imbricated flower. Silvery lilac, shaded pink at the base of the petals. Very late.
- 10-80—Mademoiselle Jeanne Riviere** (Riviere 1908)—Perfectly shaped flower of a pale rose, with sulphur-white center. Sweetly perfumed.
- Maharajah of Gwalior**—Flesh color with golden anthers.
- 4-75—Mary Baker Eddy** (Hollis 1909)—Rose type; midseason. Violaceous rose shading to white on tips of petals, the whole bloom tinted with heliotrope shades deepening toward the center in beautiful variations of color. Medium height, about two feet. Heavy stiff stems and sturdy upright grower, standing storms better than any known variety. Very compact and a good foliage plant. It hasn't a fault.
- 7-79—Mary L. Hollis** (Hollis 1907)—Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, center lilac-white, showing yellow stamens. Tall, erect, compact habit. Very attractive bloom. Midseason.
- Meadowvale** (Hollis 1903)—Globular, compact, bomb type, developing a crown on strong blooms. Deep solferino-red. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason.
- 8-5—Midsummer Night's Dream** (Pleas 1906)—Large flower of rose type. Color ivory-white with pale yellow center. Distinct and beautiful. Scarce. Late.
- Mrs. M. B. Beckett** (Pleas 1910)—Semi-rose type. Guards deep rose, petaloids silvery rose with stamens beautifully intermingled throughout, borne in large, loose clusters.
- Mrs. Charles Gilbert** (Shaylor)—A large loose flower with the exact color of Therese. Very fine.
- 7-74—Multiflora** (Pleas 1900)—Rose type; very early. A most beautiful shade of silvery-pink fine as China silk and glossy as satin. This has three desirable qualities possessed by no other Peony. It is the first double Chinensis Peony to open, blooming with the Officinalis family. The most floriferous, bearing nine to ten flowers on each stem, ten to thirteen flowers not uncommon, and remains longest in bloom in hot sun.
- 36-79—Madame Forel** (Crousse 1881)—Large, fine shaped bloom, glossy, ash-colored pink, dark center. Extra.
- 45-79—Madame Geissler** (Crousse 1880)—Very large imbricated bloom, glossy, silvery pink, edged white, deliciously fragrant with the odor of the American Beauty rose; a superb variety.
- 47-91—Madame Jules Dessert** (Dessert 1909)—Rose type; midseason; very large, imbricated flower, the petals undulated; color pure white overlaid with a sheen of delicate blush, intermixed with golden stamens; might well be called the blushing bride; stiff, vigorous stems of perfect habit; an absolutely superior variety. One of the world's six choicest Peonies.
- 16-74—Madame Lemoine** (Calot 1864)—Very large, soft pink blooms. Satin at center. Very free bloomer, good habit. One of the finest varieties.
- 12-73—Madame Mechlin** (Mechlin 1880)—Medium size, compact, semi-rose type; deep purple-garnet; medium tall, medium habit; early midseason; good variety.
- 5-70—Madam Moutot** (Crousse 1892)—Medium size, semi-rose type; Tyrian-rose; slightly silver tipped; fragrant; habit medium; midseason.

- Madame Muyssart** (Calot 1869)—Very large, very compact, flat rose type; uniform solferino-red, tipped silver; fragrance X; tall, compact growth; a free bloomer; late. Good.
- 13-70—Madame Reignoux** (Dessert 1909)—Large, full flower. Velvety rose-carmine.
- 12-79—Madame Savreau** (Savreau 1906)—Very large, globular crown; collar cream-yellow. Tall, erect, compact habit. Early midseason. A very fine variety.
- 3-70—Madame Thouvenin** (Crousse 1881)—Large, compact, globular, bomb type. Pure mauve. Fragrance XXX. Strong, medium, compact habit. Extra good. Late.
- 8-78—Mademoiselle Desbuisson** (Crousse 1893)—Very large, full, elegantly shaped bloom that is imbricated and flat, with extra large petals; color, tender glossy pink with center of waxy-white; guards violet-rose; extremely showy.
- 23-81—Mademoiselle Marie Calot** (1872)—Large, very globular, rose type, uniform milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson; fragrance excellent; strong, medium height; fine when well established. Late midseason.
- Mademoiselle Rousseau** (Crousse 1886)—Large, globular, medium compact, semi-rose type; guard petals milk-white, central petals splashed lilac-white, flecked carmine, outer guards prominently splashed carmine; extra strong stem, medium height, free bloomer; midseason. Extra good.
- 30-82—Marcelle Dessert** (Dessert 1899)—Large, medium compact, high crown; milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson; very high crown; fragrant; habit medium; mid-season. Extra.
- 23-75—Marechal Vaillant** (Calot 1867)—Purple violaceous red, lively reflex; very large bloom; late; very tall. Extra.
- 56-84—Marguerite Gerard** (Crousse 1892)—Very large bloom with broad petals, flesh color changing to very soft fleshy white, creamy white center; a most beautiful variety.
- 13-81—Marie** (Calot 1868)—Medium size, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, fading to milk-white, golden yellow, staminodes or short narrow petals around the collar. Fragrance X. Very tall, free bloomer. Very late.
- 50-89—Marie Crousse** (Crousse 1892)—Bomb type, very full, globular flowers on long, strong stems. Color—soft salmon-pink shaded in glossy, satiny lilac. An exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable Peony.
- 46-83—Marie Jacquin** (Verdier)—(Syn. Bridesmaid (Kelway) and Water Lily (Barr))—Semi-double type; midseason; color glossy rosy-white; with rose tinge on buds, with a great wealth of golden-yellow stamens in the center, which gives it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms come single, but after becoming established it is semi-double. The flowers of this charming variety suggest our native Water Lily; fragrance very rich and languorous. This is quite dissimilar from all other Peonies and is a prime favorite with everybody.
- 67-85—Marie Lemoine** (Calot 1869)—Enormous very full bloom, sulphur-white slightly shaded chamois, narrow carmine edge; very late; magnificent variety.
- 22-78—Marie Stuart** (Calot 1856)—Large anemone shaped blooms in clusters, broadguard petals, soft pink center petals narrow, soft pink and white.
- 11-80—Marquis C. Lagergren** (Dessert 1911)—Bright cherry-red with darker shading.
- 36-91—Martha Bulloch** (Brand 1907)—Considered the best of the Brand Peonies. Tall, strong grower, producing immense blooms of soft rose pink, well formed and of good substance.
- 27-87—Mary Brand** (Brand 1907)—Mr. Brand has produced a good many red Peonies and he considers this to be the best one of this color.
- 7-79—Mary L. Hollis** (Hollis 1907)—Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, center lilac-white, showing yellow stamens. Tall, erect, compact habit. Very attractive bloom. Midseason.
- 9-74—Masterpiece** (Producer Unknown 1895)—Medium-sized semi-rose type; brilliant Tyrian-rose, fragrant, tall grower, free bloomer; very distinct and beautiful variety; midseason.
- 28-65—Meissonier** (Crousse 1886)—Medium size, bomb, developing a crown with age; uniform brilliant purple-red; fragrant; very tall, free bloomer; very brilliant coloring; in spite of its low rating a very desirable red.

- 22-73—**Midnight** (Brand 1907)—Large, very dark maroon; good for cut flowers. Early midseason.
- 24-87—**Mignon** (Lemoine 1908)—Compact and globular shape, well formed and fragrant; slightly flushed white changing to rich cream; a very fine variety.
- 5-76—**Miles Standish** (Hollis)—Rose type; late midseason; globular form, compact and full; very rich dark crimson; free bloomer.
- 63-90—**Milton Hill** (Richardson)—(Syn. *Augustus Gould*)—Very large, globular shaped flower, full and double; color pale lilac-rose; a very distinct pure color; strong growth; medium height; one of finest pink Peonies.
- 33-77—**Mireille** (Crousse 1894)—Very large, compact, globular, rose type; milk-white; very large center petals, distinctly edged dark crimson; fragrant strong, tall grower; very late. Extra good. Similar to Albatre, but later.
- Miss Brice**—(Kelway)—Rose petals, yellow and rose petaloids, rose tuft. First-class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society.
- 43-78—**Modele de Perfection** (Crousse 1875)—Large cup-shaped bloom; flesh pink, marbled bright rose, silvery border. Extra.
- 47-78—**Modeste Guerin** (Guerin 1845)—(Syn. *Rosea Superba*)—Very large anemone, ball-shaped bloom, perfectly built; very bright, lively purplish-carmine; superb foliage. A very fine variety.
- 16-71—**Monsieur Bastien-Lepage** (Crousse 1885)—Very large, globular, typical crown. Uniform pure mauve-pink, with very marked silvery reflex. Fragrance X. Tall, extra strong. Midseason.
- 22-71—**Monsieur Boucharlat-aïne** (Calot 1868)—Large, very full bloom; fine bright, lively purplish-carmine; superb foliage. A very fine variety.
- 9-76—**Monsieur Charles L'Eveque**—Pinkish white, very full.
- 7-66—**Monsieur Chevreul** (Dessert 1893)—Very large, medium compact, flat rose type. Uniform violet-rose. Very strong, tall, medium free. Late. Extra good.
- 57-83—**Monsieur DuPont** (Calot 1872)—Large cup-shaped flower, perfectly built; white shaded yellow, bordered lively carmine at center.
- 78-92—**Monsieur Jules Elie** (Crousse 1888)—Very large and full globular; finest glossy fresh pink, deepening at the base of the petals, reflex silvery pink, broad overlapping petals; strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer, probably the finest and most perfectly formed pink Peony in existence.
- 62-88—**Monsieur Martin Cahuzac** (Dessert 1899)—Large, well formed flower, with rounded petals, of a very brilliant purple-red, shaded black maroon with metallic reflex, tall erect habit; a glaring color, the darkest of all; very handsome variety.
- 7-63—**Monsieur Paillet** (Guerin 1875)—Large, compact crown; uniform violet-rose, silvery reflex, center shaded darker; fragrant; strong, vigorous, free bloomer; midseason.
- 42-84—**Mont Blanc** (Lemoine 1899)—A large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, the center slightly tinted rose. Fragrant. Erect, very strong stems, free bloomer. Early midseason. Much superior to Solfatarre, usually sold under this name. One of the finest Peonies in existence.
- 4-74—**Moonbeam** (Kelway)—Is large, white, tufted in the center.
- 5-81—**Moses Hull** (Brand 1907)—Dark shell pink or rose, very large and full, loose-cupped, tufted petioloids, somewhat mottled, ends of petioloids nearly white. Some blossoms 9 inches across. A remarkable flower. One of the wonders of nature's marvelous works. Midseason. Fragrance delicate and fine.
- 9-78—**Mrs. Carew** (Brand 1907)—Delicate, silvery blush, some inner petals with carmine edges. Very fragrant.



Martha Bullock

Mountebank (Kelway)—Very large anemone; milk-white guards, center amber-yellow; fragrant, medium height, very showy; midseason. Extra good for this type.

9-77—Mr. Manning (Kelway 1894)—Medium-sized, semi-rose, small tuft in the center; tall, strong, free bloomer; midseason.

Mrs. George Bunyard (Kelway 1898)—A very large, full double flower, of a bright rose color; very sweetly scented. Extra.

4-63—Mrs. Pleas (Terry 1900)—Outside petals broad, of a deep rose color; inside fringed straw color, tipped white; center bright rose. A beautiful variety.

12-55—Ne Plus Ultra (Miellez 1856)—Large, flat shell pink, solid clear color; fragrant.

8-76—Neptune (Dessert 1905)—Glossy white tinged flesh pink at base of petals; fragrant; midseason.

5-60—Nivea Plenissima (Makoy 1840)—Large, globular, medium, compact, bomb. Milk-white guards, slightly splashed crimson; carpels red. Fragrant. Dwarf, compact, stems dark red, free bloomer. Early.

11-69—Nobilissima (Miellez 1858)—Large, flat semi-rose type; uniform deep violet-rose; tall, erect, strong growth; free bloomer; late midseason.

14-76—Norfolk (Richardson) — Large, compact, flat rose type; beautiful light rose; late.

42-85—Octavie Demay (Calot 1867)—Very delicate shell-pink, with collar of lighter petals; dwarf habit; free bloomer. One of the most dainty and beautiful sorts. Early.

15-73—Odette (Dessert 1908)—Large, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Soft lilac-rose guards, splashed pink. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Mid-season. Good.

Officinalis Rubra Plena—Large, globular bloom, brilliant crimson. This is the early flowering red Peony so common to the old-time gardens, much used on Memorial Day where the Chinese Peonies bloom too late.

12-76—Old Silver Tip (Brand 1918)—Soft madder-red with silver tipped petals giving a silvery sheen. Stiff stems and good foliage. Late.

22-85—Opal (Pleas 1908)—Rose type.



Mons Jules Elie

Midseason. Vigorous, tall growing plant. Profuse bloomer. Guard petals delicate pink, fading to white. Center of flower opal pink. Fine.

7-60—Ornement des Massifs (Crousse 1893)—Large, very full blooms, fine glossy pinkish flesh color; late variety. Extra.

17-80—Pasteur (Crousse 1896)—Very soft pink, nearly white, creamy center shaded tea-rose color at the base of the petals. Fine variety.

Pearl—White, shaded flesh; a very beautiful variety.

22-80—Perfection (Richardson) — Tall, vigorous plant bearing large, light pink or flesh colored blooms; fragrant; late.

Perrette (Dessert 1921)—Very pretty flower, white slightly tinged flesh and straw yellow, petals intermixed with golden stamens, pleasant fragrance, very free bloomer in clusters.

21-69—Petite Renee (Dessert 1899)—Large blooms in clusters, collar of very broad petals, clear carmine purple, central petals very narrow, clear carmine striped white, golden extremities, yellow background; vigorous grower and free bloomer; very showy.

9-2—Philippe Rivoire (Riviere 1911)—Large, well-formed, cup-shaped flower of rose type. Very dark crimson. Strong grower. Tea-rose fragrance. A very beautiful and striking variety. Very rare. Early.

- 33-77—**Philomele** (Calot 1861)—Medium size, low, flat, crown. Guard bright violet-rose, anemone center of ligulated narrow amber-yellow petals, changing to cream; as the flower develops, a crown appears bright rose, edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct and novel.
- 18-88—**Phoebe Carey** (Brand 1907)—Petals large, broad and of good substance. Color a beautiful rose pink with center slightly deeper in shade. Tall grower. Late.
- Portia** (Kelway)—A very large strong-growing white; of extreme beauty.
- 16-88—**Phyllis Kelway** (Kelway 1908)—Very large, loosely built flower of exquisite beauty. Color lavender flesh, passing to white in the center.
- 24-76—**Pierre Dessert** (Dessert & Mechen 1890)—Large, medium compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson-purple, silvery tipped; medium habit; one of the earliest dark reds.
- 23-82—**Pierre Duchartre** (Crousse 1895)—Flowers very full, pale lilac flesh.
- 12-76—**Pierre Reignoux** (Dessert 1908)—Large, medium flat, semi-rose. Uniform light Tyrian rose, center slightly flecked crimson, petals imbricated. Dwarf, medium erect. Early.
- 6-83—**Potsii Alba** (Buyck 1840)—Very lovely, flesh pink, bleaching desirably to white; a tall grower and free bloomer. This is being sent out as Eugene Verdier, to which it is somewhat similar.
- Prairie Splendor** (Rose 1908)—Large semi-rose type; violet-rose, tipped silver; tall, erect, free bloomer; midseason. Good.
- 12-88—**Pride of Essex** (1916)—Exceptionally broad petals of deep flesh-pink make a very large flower of good form. Stems long and stiff. Midseason. First class Certificate Mass. Hort. Soc.
- 9-75—**President Roosevelt** (Warnaar 1905)—Semi-rose type; midseason; a variety purchased in England under Number (1) and named in Holland for our ex-president. It is deep, rich, brilliant red in color, different from any red we know, and a grand Peony.
- 7-72—**Princess Irene** (Kelway)—Guard petals flesh-color, with center petals sulphur-yellow, giving the appearance of a light yellow Peony. Very good, midseason too late.
- 19-76—**Prince of Darkness** (Brand 1907)—An exceptionally dark maroon, one of the darkest of Peonies. Early.
- 47-86—**Primvere** (Lemoine 1907)—Large full blooms in clusters, on tall stems, outer petals sulphur-white, center petals deep sulphur-yellow, often with a tuft of small ligulated petals in the center.
- 3-77—**Princess May** (Kelway)—Guard petals delicate pink, center creamy-yellow; fragrance XX; tall.
- 7-75—**Professor Budd** (Terry)—Very large compact, flat, rose type; light pink; fragrant, erect, tall, compact habit; late. Extra good.
- 14-69—**Prolifera Tricolor** (Lemon 1825)—Broad, soft, flesh guard petals, center ligulated golden yellow, with a red tuft.
- 5-68—**Purpurea Superba** (Delache 1855)—Large fine-formed flowers; color deep carmine rose; guards streaked white, light green carpets, stigmas pink; very tall, free bloomer; as fine a flower in every way as Rubra Superba.
- 8-85—**Queen Victoria** (Syn. Whitleyi, Eng. Hort. 1830)—A full strong white with creamy center; one of the standard cut flower varieties.
- 5-63—**Queen of the Pleasance** (Pleas 1899)—Anemone type; midseason. The strong, erect stem bears its beautiful, long pointed buds several inches above the foliage, remaining upright in the hardest rains. The guards are bright rose, center of flower salmon-pink. When the color in the center changes to white then it is as one has said, "A naturally crowned Queen." It bears its flowers in huge bouquets of six to seven blooms, seven inches across; exceedingly showy and sweet. A real novelty to those who seek the unique.
- 15-68—**Queen Victoria** (Kelway)—Large, globular, medium loose, low crown; milk-white guards, tinted flesh, center cream-white with crimson spots; fragrance X; medium height, strong, free bloomer; midseason. Distinct from Whitleyi which is usually sold under the name Queen Victoria.
- 40-87—**Reine Hortense** (Calot 1857)—Syn. Pres. Taft. Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, color minutely splashed on a white background, center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrant. Very tall, long, stiff stems. Midseason.

- 4-74—Rose Here** (Brand 1807)—Even dark rose, solid color.
- 7-84—Rachel** (Lemoine 1901?)—Finely formed flower of a soft flesh-pink. Strong, erect stems.
- 14-79—Rachel** (Terry)—Here is one of Terry's Peonies that had gotten lost in the shuffle. Every flower stands erect in its martial bearing. Every flower is a gem of the first water in form, shape and color, which is a rich ruby-red of the richest hue. Every plant literally hides itself with its magnificent blooms. A wonder.
- Renee Marie** (Dessert 1920)—A pretty flower of very elegant shape. Soft fleshy pink, shaded salmon, fading to silvery white and flecked with carmine. Strong stems and erect habit. (Introducer's description.)
- 3-73—Red Cross** (Hollis 1904)—Rose type; midseason. This is a charming red flowering Peony with large double flowers of a beautiful wine colored red; much admired.
- Reform** (Kelway)—Flesh colored guard petals, with white center; full double.
- 36-88—Richard Carvel** (1913)—Very early, deep red. In bloom with Edulis Superba. Fragrant. Ranks with Karl Rosenfield and M. Martin Cahuzac, as the three best dark red Peonies.
- 46-90—Rosa Bonheur**—Very large, flat, rose type, with wide imbricated petals; light violet-rose, guards flecked crimson; erect, medium tall, strong grower; midseason. A peony of the highest type.
- 5-89—Rosette** (Dessert 1918)—Pretty flower of fine shape, like a Capt. Christy rose, silvery flesh shading to salmon at base of petals and flecked crimson on the edges. A splendid variety of erect habit.
- 43-72—Rubra Superba** (Richardson)—Very large and full, dark velvety crimson; the best late dark crimson.
- 19-67—Rubra Triumphans** (Delache 1854)—Large and full, deep crimson maroon, earliest crimson.
- 19-81—Ruth Brand** (Brand 1907)—Large, compact bomb-type of soft lavender pink. Strong stems. Midseason.
- 10-71—Ruy Blas** (Dessert 1906)—Medium size, flat, semi-rose type, pure mauve, tipped silver. Dwarf, compact full bloomer. Midseason.
- 8-73—Samuel Henshaw** (Richardson)—Guard petals clear rose-pink tinged with white, center petals narrower; cream and pink intermixed. Very large. Late.
- Snowy Coles** (Kelway)—Blush-white with narrow thread-like petals; very sweet.
- 59-97—Solange** (Lemoine 1907)—Full, globular flowers, with a closely petaled tuft in the center, a rare and indescribable shade of fleshy white with a salmon center, passing to white shaded soft flesh; a charming color of remarkable freshness. Shares with Le Cygne the distinction of being the best of the Lemoine Peonies.
- 15-83—Splendida**—Very large, globular, cup-shaped, rose type. Uniform, light violaceous pink. Fragrant. Very strong, upright habit, very free bloomer. The beautiful flowers are delightfully fragrant.
- 17-71—Souvenir de Gaspard Calot** (Calot 1865)—Large size, flat rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose; fragrant; a very tall grower; strong stem; late. Sometimes is confused with Eugene Verdier.
- Strassburg** (Guerin & Kelway 1911)—Large bloom, 8 inches in diameter. Very compact and perfectly formed. Silver very lilac-rose.
- 7-8—Stephania** (Terry 1891)—Large, flat semi-double flower of delicate pink, shading to white at the center. Midseason.
- 24-77—Suzanne Dessert** (Dessert & Mechen 1890)—Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, center splashed crimson. Erect, strong, tall grower. Midseason. Extra good.
- 9-77—Summer Day** (Kelway 1896)—Was exhibited at Regent's Park by Messrs. Kelway and Son, Langport, and was noteworthy for the size and doubleness of its flowers; each bloom measured 5 in. to 7 in. in diameter. The outside petals were broad, of considerable length and white, forming a beautiful guard to the center of small creamy-white petals.—The Gardening World.
- 8-0—Suzette** (Dessert 1911)—A medium-sized flower of fine form and superb coloring. Bengal rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. Strong stems. Rare. Midseason.

49-90—Sarah Bernhardt (Lemoine 1906)—Unusually large, perfectly double rose-formed flowers in clusters, color of apple blossoms; very fragrant.

11-86—Sarah Carstenson (Terry 1906) — Rose type; late. Terry's finest, and very scarce. A beautiful variety. Very free bloomer. Flower is a soft delicate rose with crimson center. Very full, double and very attractive. One of the best in any collection.

Signorinetta (Kelway 1900)—Rose-pink, with short central petals of a lighter shade.

Sir Mahdo Singh—Purple, very large.

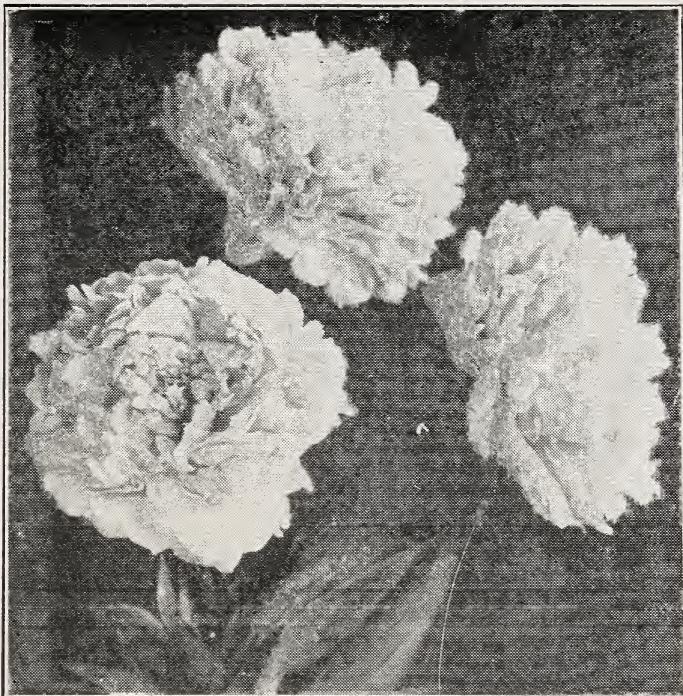
22-79—Simonne Chevalier (Dessert 1902)—Soft salmon-pink, regular flower; early.

Sir T. J. Lipton (Kelway)—Large flower with golden stamens appearing in the center of bright rosy-crimson petals; very fine Certificate of Merit, Royal Botanical Society. "A huge double, bright rosycarmine flower of great merit."—Gardening World.

34-76—Souvenir de L'Exposition Universelle (Calot 1867) — Large perfect shaped imbricated flower; brilliant cerise, with silvery reflex.

7-83—The Gem (Pleas 1909)—Rose type; midseason. The only Peony standing erect over four feet high! Comes in clusters of brilliant dark crimson flowers, very compact and exceedingly beautiful, double, and on well established plants produces great clusters. notched. Plant of medium height, a strong grower, lavish bloomer. Blooms are of such gigantic size that the strong stems need support to keep the flowers from the ground. Notwithstanding the great size of the blossoms they are of wondrous beauty.

71-98—Therese (Dessert 1904)—Rose type; mid-season. This is a queen amongst queens, a veritable belle. One enthusiast remarked that "There might be any number of regal beauties at court, but there could only be one belle,



Sarah Bernhardt

and 'Therese' was her name." One cannot say too much in praise of this variety. It might best be described as a glorified Claire Dubois. Color rich satiny-pink, with glossy reflex of enormous size. Every Peony lover should have this variety.

13-64—The Bride—Broad shaded flesh guard, pale yellow center, changing to pure white; a wonderfully free bloomer; early.

69—Torpilleur (Dessert 1920)—Large and fine flower of variable form, generally single of the Japanese type, and sometimes with full flowers. Guards petals lively purplish carmine; central filamentous petals of the same tint as guards at the base, but streaked and tipped with yellow, superb variety.

5-57—Thos. Meehan (Terry)—Light rose, edged white; large flower; full double; fine.

6-71—Torquemada (Kelway 1895)—Has large blooms of clear pink, appearing through a long season. Fine.

4-94—Tourangelle (Dessert 1910)—Delicate rose color with salmon tints; very pleasing shade; midseason. Extra. Is rated among the world's ten best Peonies.



Showing the large size of the bloom of the La France

42-78—Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille (Calot 1865)—Very massive, light rose-pink or peach color, with mottled petals; compact and well built flowers; strong grower, late.

41-74—Umbellata rosea (Unknown; re-introduced by Dessert 1895)—Large, informal, rose type; guards violet-rose, shading to an amber-white center; very strong, upright grower and free bloomer; one of the earliest varieties. Extra good for both landscape and cut bloom. Has of recent years increased greatly in popularity.

50-83—Venus (Kelway)—Flesh pink with shades of salmon, most delicate. Fits its name.

16-83—Victoire De La Marne (Dessert 1915)—Very large, globular blooms. Velvety amaranth-red with silvery reflex. Very bright coloring.

21-71—Ville De Nancy (Calot 1872)—Large, medium compact; carmine-rose with silver reflex; tall, very strong, stiff stem, free bloomer; late.

10-65—Volcan (Lemoine 1898)—Medium size, very full, imbricated blooms of the most intense, dazzling red, whence its name. A splendid Peony for massing, with handsome dark green foliage.

10-78—Winnifred Domme (Brand 1913)—Medium size, brilliant dark red. Is medium early.

4-80—Wiesbaden (Guerin and Kelway)—A variety that attracts instant attention by the wonderful changing color effects. White-flesh and light rose, intermingling with stamens of gold. Strong, upright growth. Wonderfully free blooming.

William Mesman (Kenberger 1914)—Of pure white, carmine markings. Large.

48-93—Walter Faxon (Richardson)—Medium size, globular, semi-rose, deepening toward the center. Very distinct and delicate color. Strong, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Scarce. Attracted as much attention as any variety shown at the London, Ontario Peony show.

10-80—Walter Morgan (Pleas 1900)—Rose type; early. This is one of the Pleas Peonies that by proper cultivation has recently "come into its own. True stock is scarce and held by a few growers who realize its worth. Mr. Harrison first recognized its worth as a golden-yellow, but sold it at once and it, with Golden Wedding, was lost for years. Walter Morgan should be in every collection.

4-78—Waterloo (Kelway 1908)—Very large; shining crimson.

15-79—Welcome Guest (Hollis 1904)—Has large, loose, semi-double; uniform bright rose, fading to rose-white; is fragrant, erect, tall, strong grower, a free bloomer; mid-season; very fine for the garden.

11-79—Wm. Penn (Brand 1907)—Immense, compact, semi-rose type. Color, light rose changing to a more delicate rose at edge of petals. Edge of petals notched. Plant of medium height, a strong grower, lavish bloomer. Blooms are of such gigantic size that the strong stems need support to keep the flowers from the ground. Notwithstanding the great size of the blossoms they are of wondrous beauty.



A Field of Gumm's Peonies in Full Bloom

SINGLE PEONIES

Single Peonies have not received the recognition they deserve. Their more or less double sisters, developed by artificial propagation and selection have been given the preference. The few that have been passed upon in the Peony Society Symposium have received a lower rating than they merit as the tendency has been to compare them with fully developed double varieties as the standard of perfection.

Single Peonies should have a rating of their own entirely distinct from that of doubles, and under which such fine specimens as Kelway's Stanley, or Pride of Langport, or Albiflora, the Bride would, regarded as singles, stand as high in percentage of perfection as Le Cygne or Therese among the more developed varieties.

My list includes, among many others, the following:

32-81—Albiflora, The Bride (Syn. La

Fiancee) (Dessert 1902)—Also Snowflake (Kelway). Very large; pure white. Tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer, very early. Finest single white. Distinct from the primitive species Albiflora, being the taller grower, much larger, fine flower. Identical with the single white sent out by Dessert as La Fiancee. However, to retain the name The Bride, to avoid confusion with the double white variety originated by Lemoine in 1898.

11-85—Clairette (Dessert 1905)—Tall, strong stems with dark green foliage bearing very large pure white flowers.

The petals are long and silky and the center mass of stamens is bright yellow.

Deborah Sayles (Shaylor)—A very fine shell pink, single.

5-81—Eglantine (Dessert 1913)—Single white, tinged carmine, with golden anthers in the center; resembles a giant wild rose.

George Alexander (Kelway)—Deep maroon, with a cushion of crimson petaloids in center.

3-77—La Nuit (Shaylor)—A very dark carmine single with velvety petals.

5-74—Le Noir (Shaylor)—A very dark crimson single with glossy petals.

17-81—L'Etincelante (Dessert 1905) — Very large cup-shaped flowers. Brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Extra fine.

Lucienne (Dessert)—Very vigorous variety with large white single flowers slightly tinted purple central tuft of golden stamens, superb.

Marguerite Dessert (Dessert 1913)—A very large single flower, pure white entirely powdered and splashed with carmine, central tuft of golden stamens, one of the most exquisite varieties.

Nellie (Kelway)—Blush-pink. One of the finest single varieties of this colour; very strong and tall; early flowering, the largest flower of all single flowered Peonies.

Nulli Secundus (Kelway)—Deep crimson-scarlet.

5-84—Perle Blanche (Dessert)—Broad, rounded petals of pure white and a glowing mass of golden stamens. Very choice.

13-89—Pride of Langport (Kelway)— Wonderfully beautiful and distinct shade of brilliant yet soft peach-pink. One of the finest single varieties. Not for sale.

Princess Druleep Singh (Kelway)—An exceedingly beautiful variety; a beautiful pink, with a mass of golden anthers in the centre. Very large and of great substance.

Red Queen (Kelway)—Deep crimson. Upright habit.

Red Wing—Very broad petals of the richest velvety-crimson. Crown of golden-yellow stamens. Extra fine.

Shirley Walker (Shaylor)—A very delicate pearl pink single, with a sheen like satin, while the petals are like Japanese crepe.

Silver Cup (Kelway)—Very large; exceedingly beautiful; pure white.

12-79—Stanley (Kelway)—Large. Very dark brilliant crimson. Tall, very erect and very free bloomer. Stems vivid red. Early midseason. This is really the most valuable crimson Peony in this class for landscape work, the brilliant color being very effective.

13-80—The Moor (Barr)—Medium size. Purple-garnet. Medium tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Rich color, almost as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Early.

Vera (Gumm 1923)—A very large, dark red flower of the true single type. The petals are a very dark shade of clear rich maroon, slightly streaked lighter in the back, well rounded in form and symmetrically arranged. The center is a thickly set mass of clear golden stamens, with yellowish carpels tipped bright carmine. The large wax-like blooms are borne boldly above the foliage on good strong stems, and retain their charm without burning or fading until the last petals have fallen. The plant is a medium tall, strong, erect grower, with medium set dark green foliage, and a free bloomer. Early mid-season. A distinct and pleasing variety, which on account of its excellent habits of growth and the lasting quality of the blooms is especially desirable both for landscape and as a show garden flower.

4-80—Wilbur Wright (Kelway)—Chocolate-maroon; fine habit. A very unusual and striking color.

JAPANESE PEONIES

Japanese Peonies are gaining fast in popular favor. They are of a distinctive type, midway between the single and anemone forms. The glistening cushion of golden stamens, surrounded by waxy rows of petals in the several colors and tints, from snow-white to dark crimson, is what arrests the attention.

These Peonies are exquisitely lovely, and it will not be long before their inclusion in every ambitious collection will become a matter of course. In fact a number of growers have withdrawn their Japs from the market during the past few years in order to increase their stock to meet future demands.

They occur in a constantly increasing number of varieties, the creations of Mrs. Pleas, Hollis, Barr and Kelway appearing with those brought directly from Japan and fully equaling the oriental specimens in beauty and perfection. Because of their comparative rarity only a few of these Peonies have been passed upon in the 1921 Symposium of the American Peony Society.

My own collection is as extensive as any and includes the following varieties that I have in sufficient quantities to offer:

Akalu—Large bright carmine red single flower, tuft of central filamentous petals saffron yellow striped carmine, extra.

10-75—Altar Candles (Pleas 1908)—The guard petals are delicate pink color which, upon opening, disclose numerous rounded petals resembling wax candles, each one tipped flame-color. Flowers borne in clusters.

Dawn (Calot)—Very large flower of firm texture. Beautiful soft pink with central cushion of thick, straw-colored staminodes. Award of merit, Royal Horticultural Society, England.

Fugi-No-Mine—Single, pure milk white, central tuft of yellow stamens.

Geraldine (Kelway) — Large, medium, flat, Japanese type. Deep carmine-violet. Erect, tall, compact habit. Mid-season. Extra good.

Ginko-Nishiki—Curious single variety, white petals streaked and striated with crimson carmine, fine clear green foliage.

Hinode Sakai—Guard petals violet rose, central filamentous petals streaked white and yellow.

Isani Gidui—Considered by many the best of all Japanese varieties. Stems strong and tall, bearing exquisite white blossoms of pure white with a thick round cushion of golden stamens.

Kameno-Kerogomo (Japan)—Is large, crimson-carmine; large central tuft of filamentous petals, is golden-yellow streaked with carmine.

Kinokimo (Japan)—Crimson-carmine, is tinged with garnet; central tuft of filamentous petals, carmine-red, bordered with yellow.

18-84—King of England (Japan, Kelway)—Rich ruby-madder color, with the

narrow central petals at first pure gold and then gold striped crimson. Very handsome. Early.

Kumagoe (Japan)—Anemone shape, a rather full flower, deep purple pink, is streaked and splashed with white, silvery border.

Major Loder (Kelway)—Flesh guard petals, yellow central short petals; is quite distinct. Japanese type.

3-86—Mikado (Barr) — Dark crimson, with narrow filamental petals crimson edged and tipped gold.

O. Fugi (Japan)—Guard petals pinkish white, centre white shaded straw yellow, very strong grower.

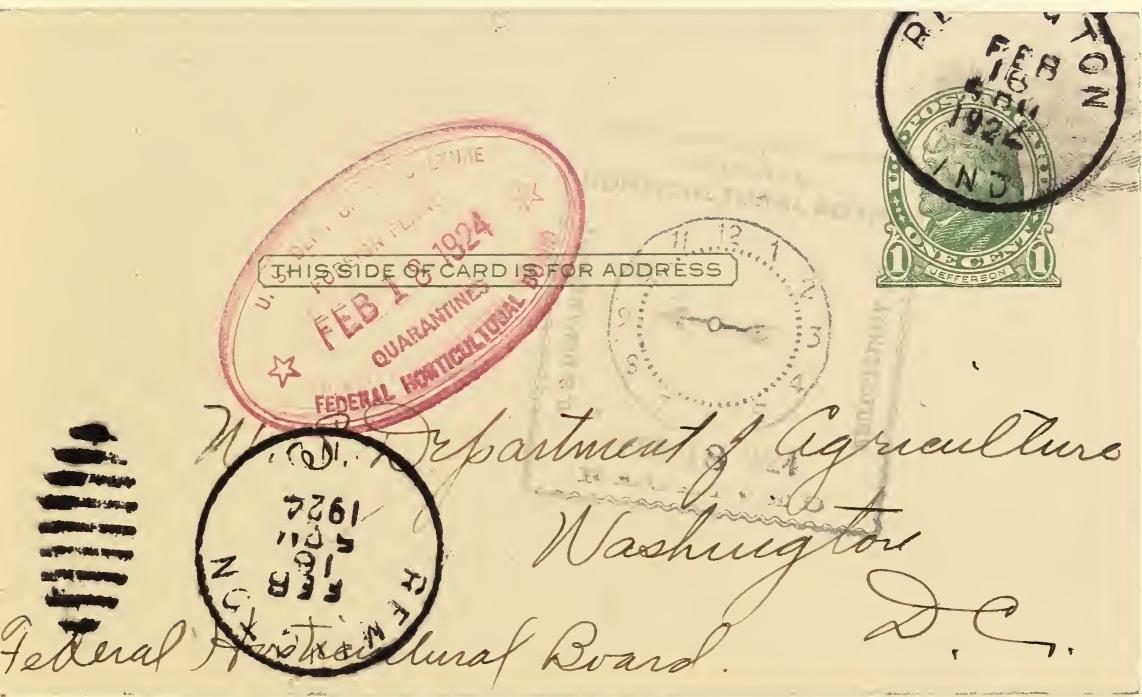
Pocahontas (Pleas 1913)—Rose guards with copper colored filamental petals of long scraggly appearance, giving us a very unique flower, reminding one instantly of an Indian maiden.

Snow Wheel (Origin unknown)—Broad outer petals resembling the waxy-white petals of the Camellia. A filiform center of filamented petals resembling the beautiful aigrette feathers, the entire flower being a pure immaculate white without spot or blemish. A wonderful flower indeed.

3-83—Sunbeam (Hollis 1904)—Medium size, flat, loose. Guards pale rose-pink, fading to lilac-white, center canary-yellow, fading to cream-white. Fragrant. Erect, medium tall. Midseason.

Tokio (Japan)—Color, old rose; very large, showing a central tuft of golden filamentous petals. Beautiful variety, a strong grower, and free bloomer. Very choice.

Yeso—Guard or outside petals pure white, narrow center petals white, shaded slightly yellow, with oftentimes a carmine top.



Remington, Indiana
Feb 16 - 24

Under separate cover am sending
a copy of my 1923 heavy cat. & price
list. Do not resue a wholesale
list. My 1924 Catalogue will
not be out before May or June.

Rsp.
W.L. Gunn

Helen Wolaver (Brand 1018)—One of the most unique and at the same time one of the most fascinating of peonies. Were it not for the fact that you must cut the flowers from peony plants you would almost think you were cutting rose buds when you cut Helen Wolaver buds from the bush, so striking is the resemblance of the bud of this variety to that of the rose. The flower is very late and does not come to perfection until grown on four-year-old plants, when the results are wonderful. At this age it produces a profusion of bloom that in the bud look almost exactly like rosebuds. Flowers medium size rose type. Prominent stiff sea-shell pink guard petals, more or less splashed with a deeper pink, together with generally two rows of the next inner petals slowly draw away and leave a compact rose bud shaped mass of petals in the center. Rose scented. Taken all in all the most beautiful peony of recent years.

Henry Woodward (Ricchardson 1883) Rose type; very late. Color uniform pink with white reflex.

Ho-Gieku (Japan). Guard petals pure white. Large single flower with central tuft of filamentous petals, lively sulphur yellow fading to white.

Leviathan Kelway, 1809). As its name would indicate, this is a leviathan as to size. Has large petals. Color bright, deep rose, a color that is rather scarce in peonies. Extra fine.

Lord Grenfell, a fine red.

Lord Pirrie, purple, very fine.

Lady Emily (Pleas 1907) Rose type, mid season Mr. Germann describes: "I know of no other peony that has so many individual qualities as has Mrs. Pleas' Lady Emily" was the comment one peony lover remarked

as he was looking over hundreds of peonies in bloom. Sturdiness of stem and foliage, loveliness of color, shading from ivory-rose-pink and primrose; substance of petals waxy and of good quality, resembling the Iris petals in quality and waxed effect; the combined coloring with its interspersed golden stamens remind one of the first tints of sunrise. Large, loose, cup-shaped flower with the side buds adding beauty and distinctiveness to the large central flower."

Madame D'Hour (Cal. 1864) Very large. Very dark crimson. Tall, free bloomer.

Madame Hutin (Cr. 1892) Medium large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Very bright uniform deep violet-rose. The plants are tall, extra strong, upright in habit, and free bloomer. Mid-season.

Millais (Kel.) Very large. Very dark crimson. Tall, free bloomer. Early.

Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, bluish white; very pretty, single.

Orby, bright maroon-crimson.

Pink Baroness Scroeder (Kelway), sent out by Kelway in some cases as Baroness Schroeder. Exceptionally large, fine flowers, flat in form, of deep shell-pink with delicate tints. Extra good both as a cut flower and for garden effects. Mid-season.

Torpilleur (Japan 1913) Carmine to purple.

Venise (Dessert) Bright, lively pink, slightly tinted with carmine, central tuft of golden stamens; large flower. Exceedingly beautiful.

Vesuve (Dessert 1905) Large brilliant dark red flowers with metallic reflex and golden stamens. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Suppliment to Catalogue

Achille (Cal. 1855)—Large, medium, compact, rose type; shell-pink, fading to lilac-white. Early mid-season.

Alexander Dumas (Gr. 1826) Medium size, light violet rose, crown, creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Early mid-season. Good cut-flower variety.

Amanda Yale (Bran d1907)—**Prize Peony.** Large, loose semi-rose type. Color milk white with some petals heavily blotched carmine. Medium tall grower. Good bloomer. The proud and charming habit of growth and dignified poise of this plant when in bloom make it a favorite with those who prefer a pure white peony.

Armandine Mechin (Mech. 1880)— Large, medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), showing stamens. Medium strong, spreading habit, free bloomer, mid-season.

Blanche Cire (origin unknown)— Semi-rose type, early. A variety catalogued first by M. Dessert, of France, in 1908, the origin of which is unknown. Translated Blanche Cire is "Wax White." Pretty glossy wax-white buds with sulphur-yellow center with a greenish reflex. The leading variety in the Paris cut-flower markets.

Brand's Magnificent (Brand 1918)— Semi-rose type; mid season. Another great red. Color deep dark red with a bluish cast. The nearest blue of any red peony. When this variety is in bloom visitors will return to it time and again as the best red they have ever seen. Wonderful because of the beautiful form of the flower, its prodigality of bloom, its great, broad, symmetrically arranged petals and its magnificent color effect.

Claude Gellee—Large, medium, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform creamy white. Dwarf, compact grower. Type of bloom and color same as Alsace-Lorraine, but much dwarfer and later.

Clio (Person 1901)—28 inches, early. "Large, cup-shaped single pink peony of enough intensity of color not to bleach white before falling. Single row of wide petals encircling a mass of long golden pollen bearing stamens, with pond lily fragrance. Erect, vigorous grower. Blooms freely in clusters." Peterson.

Darkness (Brand 1912)—Very dark maroon with darker shadings at the base of petals. Conspicuous golden stamens.

E. St. Hill—One of the largest single peonies, many flowers measuring 8½ inches across. Deep rose pink, shaded white at the edges, with yellow center. The well formed flowers are borne on strong upright stems well above the foliage. Rather like our famous "Nellie."

Geraldine Jap. (Kel.)—Large, medium, flat, Japanese type. Deep carmine-violet. Erect, tall, compact habit. Mid-season. Extra good variety for growing in formal plantings and in color plans.

Golden Nugget (Pleas 1913)—The deepest orange yellow of any peony; guards rosy-lilac with bright orange-yellow collar changing to a creamy-white. Deliciously sweet scented. A most unique acquisition.

General Bedeau (Cal. 1860)—Medium size, globular, compact, bomb. Uniform solferino-red. Strong, erect, medium height,

